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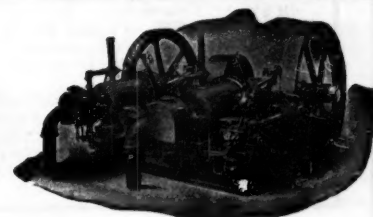
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WITHDRAWN APRIL 30

SOME OF THE WRITERS.

PROF. F. B. CROCKER, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Columbia University; author of the sections on Storage Batteries and management of Dynamo Electric Machinery.
PROF. WILLIAM ESTY, head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, Lehigh University; author of the sections on Alternating Current Machinery.
H. C. CUSHING, Jr., Wiring Expert and Consulting Engineer; author of the section on Wiring for Light and Power.
PROF. GEORGE C. SHAAD, University of Wisconsin; author of sections on Power Transmission, Electric Lighting and Power Stations.
J. R. CRAVATH, Western Editor of the Street Railway Journal; author of the section on Street Railways.
WILLIAM BOYER, Division Engineer, N. Y. and N. J. Telephone Company.
CHAS. THOM, Chief of Quadruplex Dept., Western Union Telegraph Co.; author of the section on Telegraphy.
PROF. LOUIS DERR, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
PERCY H. THOMAS, Chief Electrician, Cooper-Hewitt Co., New York City.
A. FREDERICK COLLINS, Author of "Wireless Telegraphy," author of sections on Wireless Telegraphy and Wireless Telephony.

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PART III.—Incandescent and Arc Lighting—Electric Railways, including Car Wiring, Line Construction, Third Rail and Multiple Unit Systems—Management of Dynamo—Electric Machinery—Central Station Work, including Boilers, Engines and Electrical Machinery.
PART IV.—Theory of Alternating Currents—Construction, Types and Operation of Alternators, Transformers, Induction Motors, Synchronous Motors and Rotary Converters—Power Transmission—Hewitt Mercury Vapor Converter.
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TESTIMONIALS.

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With reference to the appropriations for the next fiscal year Mr. Allison said in the Senate March 4: "The appropriations for the next fiscal year, including what are known as permanent appropriations, aggregate \$818,000,000, in round numbers, as compared with the appropriations for the current year in respect to the same items of \$781,000,000, making the appropriations for the next fiscal year \$37,000,000 more than the appropriations for the current year. These increases seem large, but the items are few in number. Of this increase, \$15,000,000 is for rivers and harbors alone. The increased appropriation for the Navy is \$3,000,000, for the postal service, \$9,000,000, and by a new method of appropriating in advance for expenses of collecting revenue from customs, \$3,200,000. The deficiencies for this year are \$5,000,000 more than the deficiencies of last year, occasioned mainly by increased deficiencies for the naval service. This makes up nearly the entire difference between the appropriations this year and the appropriations last year. Now the total revenues as estimated are \$726,000,000 for the next fiscal year, but deducting these items of permanent appropriations, which are not really a charge upon the revenues, amounting in all to \$87,000,000, which, added to the estimated revenues or deducted from the \$818,000,000, will show a surplus of a few million dollars over and above the actual charge upon the Treasury of the appropriations made for the coming year." In the House Mr. Hemenway said: "On the thirteen regular appropriation bills this Congress has provided for the year commencing July 1 next and running to June 30, 1906, appropriations amounting to \$637,211,784.69. In addition to that sum there are permanent appropriations for interest on the public debt, expenses of collecting revenue from customs, and other public charges that are not made annually by Congress amounting to \$59,836,320. So the total regular and permanent annual appropriations made by this Congress for the ensuing year amount to \$697,048,104.69. The estimated revenues for the fiscal year commencing July 1 next are \$725,590,515. If there are no additional expenditures we will have a surplus at the close of the next fiscal year of \$28,542,410.31." The two estimates do not appear to agree, but Senator Allison stated that he included in his estimate \$87,000,000 of permanent appropriations and \$31,000,000 of deficiency appropriations which would be paid out of the Treasury this year and \$57,000,000 not required except from surplus revenue. Deducting these brings his estimate nearer to that of Mr. Hemenway's net amount of \$637,211,784.69.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippines Division, has instituted a system of athletic training for his command, of which he gives an interesting description in an article published in Harper's Weekly. Under this system athletics are no longer optional, but are made an important part of regular company work. Speaking of this arrangement, General Carter says: "The instruction was turned over to captains, and a period quite equal to that allotted to rifle practice was set aside during which athletics were the main features and other military duties incidental. It was even provided that any injury received should be reported as incurred in line of duty. The companies were given several months in which to pursue a course of training. A list of military and athletic events for a department meet was announced and the four companies of each battalion were tried out, and the winning company designated to compete in a regimental meet. The three companies representing the three battalions of each regiment then engaged in a competition to determine which company should represent the regiment. The successful companies were then brought together in a battle

royal at the department athletic meet, which took place at the new 'shelter' post on Guimaras Island, opposite the city of Iloilo. The site of the post is about four miles from the seashore, on high and rolling ground. Warm weather prevails in the middle of the day, as elsewhere in the Orient, but the mornings and evenings are always comfortable to a greater degree than at most points in the United States during the summer. The whole scheme has been carried out as a matter of duty, and strictly in accordance with the principles governing amateur sports, for no prizes of any kind were offered. The rivalry was intense, sustained throughout, sportsmanlike and generous to a high degree. The individual events were quite up to the standard, while the military team events excited admiration and won the highest encomiums. The high and low wall scaling were marvelous performances. The delivery of ammunition to the firing line with pack mules, over a half-mile course, including the saddling and packing of the mules, in less than seven minutes, establishes records which it will be difficult to beat. The practical result of the new departure in army athletics has been to give each captain a knowledge of the physical aptitude of every man and to develop the entire brigade to a high average standard. Pride in the performances of the company, battalion, and regiment has been aroused, esprit de corps encouraged, and the monotony of garrison life in the islands greatly relieved."

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, of the General Staff of the Army, the author of the Gold Medal Prize Essay which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, devotes his paper to a discussion of the experiences of the Army since the outbreak of the Spanish War, and one of his conclusions is that events have shown that among the urgent needs of the country is legislation providing for a national volunteer reserve. He regards it as unpleasantly suggestive that, while the present National Militia Act provides for the enrollment of officers for a future volunteer force, only thirty-four applications have been received from the various States, and he holds that until the reserve itself is authorized, qualified officers will not present themselves in sufficient numbers to insure the enrollment provided for by the existing law. Captain Rhodes places a high estimate upon the educational value of the maneuvers of 1903, and believes that they should be repeated with the modifications suggested by experience. He recommends the following as the requirements best suited for future field exercises: "1. For the present, participation in maneuvers of no greater tactical units than one division opposing another division—each division possessing the necessary divisional Cavalry and Field Artillery. 2. For maneuvers in which the militia participate, elementary problems at first, progressive in character. 3. Rest days between maneuver days, devoted to lectures and discussions by officers, and instruction of the enlisted men, in hasty entrenchments, first aid, and the like. 4. Participation by the militia of each State for a period not less than ten days; the Regular troops to remain in camp at least twenty days, and participate in two sets of joint maneuvers with the militia. 5. Change of location of the maneuvers each year, or alternate years, to new and unknown terrain. 6. General officers to render special efficiency reports at the completion of the maneuvers, on all officers above the grade of captain, who have exercised command, with a view to the retirement of those who, in repeated maneuvers, demonstrate their inefficiency from either physical or mental defects. 7. New legislation giving the commanding general of maneuver camps military authority over all militia participating. At present, no such control exists."

There is a disposition in some quarters to exaggerate the significance of Secretary Taft's projected visit to the Philippines, the theory most generally advanced being that it is a preliminary step to the early recognition of the independence of the islands. Those who offer this theory recall the fact that in the course of a hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs during the recent session of Congress Secretary Taft stated that he was in favor of giving complete independence to the Filipinos as soon as they were ready for it, but they forget to state that he also declared that they were not yet ready for it and probably would not be for several generations. It is well known that the Secretary of War is hopeful of the Filipinos, believing that they will ultimately develop a capacity for self-rule, and it is a matter of common knowledge that President Roosevelt is ready to enlarge their control over their own affairs just as rapidly as it can be done with safety. It is absurd, however, to assume from these facts that the question of absolute independence is under consideration, or that Secretary Taft's visit to the islands has any such object in view. He and the various members of Congress who are to accompany him will doubtless make an inquiry into political conditions in the archipelago and the results of their work will no doubt be exceedingly useful in shaping future legislation for Philippine interests. Legislation of that character will probably be undertaken by the Fifty-Ninth Congress. The United States is pledged to an agreement whereby, if peace and order shall have prevailed generally throughout the archipelago for two years following the completion of the Philippine census, the Filipinos shall be authorized to elect a representa-

tive assembly whose enactments, subject to the approval of the authorities at Washington, shall be the law of the islands. The Philippine census is practically completed, and when it is published it will then become the duty of the United States Government to consider whether conditions in the island are such as to warrant the calling of the proposed assembly. The determination of that question will naturally devolve upon the War Department, and for that reason Secretary Taft's visit to the islands will be eminently wise and timely. The notion, however, that his mission will have anything to do with the fanciful project of absolute independence is simply ridiculous.

In view of the fact that diligent efforts are being made to improve the quality of cooking and baking in the Army, it is suggested that the National Guard of the various States might profitably undertake the same work during their annual encampments. Nobody without experience in such matters can understand how much the usefulness of a military command is dependent upon the quality of its food. The efficient soldier is the contented soldier, and the contented soldier is the one who is well and properly fed. Hard work, bad weather and poor quarters are less irksome to him when his food is all right in quality and quantity, but when it is lacking in either of those essentials he magnifies every hardship and too often develops into a chronic grumbler. In too many of the States the food supplied at National Guard encampments is either needlessly bad or needlessly extravagant, and if careful efforts were made to adapt it to Regular Army standards, both in material and preparation, the results would probably be an agreeable surprise to those in authority. "Study the cook book," says a former sergeant of Volunteers who served in the Spanish War, in an interview published in the Chicago Post. "Guardsmen who go to camp nowadays and get two or three kinds of fresh meat, vegetables, milk and butter, ought to get a taste of the alleged victuals we Indiana lads were served during the late mix-up. Our rations consisted chiefly of ancient bacon, grease, potatoes and more grease. Our 'Q.M.' had worked in a carriage factory before the war, and what he didn't know about cooking would have given Mrs. Rorer the fan-tods. At first we dropped our potatoes and bacon into a pan of sizzling grease. When we drew the stuff out it was so slippery we could hardly get a hold on it. The taste of the combination lingered and loafed around on a man's tongue for days. Finally some one hit on the brilliant idea of consulting the Government cook book. In there it explained how slices of bacon and potatoes could be laid on the edge of the pan and thus result in an appetizing fry. One man who knows how to cook, and uses his knowledge, prevents more sickness than a whole staff of surgeons."

In detailing first lieutenants of the line of the Army as captains of companies of Philippine Scouts, the young lieutenants who have had command of those companies hitherto have been made the victims of an apparent injustice. The scout officers have made their companies what they are; they know the character, habits and needs of their men and are thoroughly familiar with the conditions and territory of the Service. The organization of the scouts afforded means of promotion for a considerable number of highly deserving non-commissioned officers of the Army whose work as commanders of scout companies has been heartily praised by old officers. It is unfortunate, therefore, that in organizing the companies into battalions there is no legal authority for selecting scout lieutenants as captains. Army officers who have inspected the scouts declare that their first lieutenants afford the best sort of material for captains, and that they are, as a rule, better fitted for the duties than first lieutenants of the line of the Army who must acquire the experience and knowledge which the scout officers already possess. The detail of captains of the line as majors of scout battalions works no hardship to anybody. The major takes a command which has been newly created and can look after its interests as a colonel does for those of his regiment, but the assignment of first lieutenants of the line as captains of scout companies is a discrimination against scout lieutenants which must be decidedly disheartening. With the large inflow of new recruits into the Army it would seem that the proper place for lieutenants of the line should be their own regiments, which require the service of all their officers. Whether they are likely to be more useful as captains of scout companies is open to question.

As reorganized by President Roosevelt, the Cabinet contains but one member, Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, who entered it with the inauguration of President McKinley, eight years ago, and only two others who entered at later periods during the McKinley administration. Mr. Cortelyou returns to the Cabinet as Postmaster General, a place for which he is admirably fitted by temperament, training and executive skill. Mr. Hay remains at the head of the Department of State, to continue the policies which have distinguished him as a master of diplomacy and statecraft; Judge Taft retains the post of Secretary of War, and Mr. Morton continues at the head of the Navy Department. The Cabinet is composed throughout of men of high character, eminent ability and practical experience in public affairs. It is distinctly a working Cabinet and its personnel is the assurance of a harmonious and useful administration.

Secretary Morton has received from Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, an interesting report upon his recent inspection of the torpedo flotilla at Manila Bay. The flotilla was inspected as a unit by the commander-in-chief, accompanied by his personal staff and fleet staff, and with eight additional officers from the fleet as observers and inspectors. Admiral Stirling inspected each vessel personally. He went on board the Bainbridge and from this vessel signals were made for the drills, each ship upon the completion of drills "breaking the affirmative." The officers detailed made their inspection and when ready for another drill the affirmative was hauled down. On Jan. 8 the flotilla ran their torpedoes. The range consisted of bamboo poles forty feet apart for a target and a bamboo pole eight hundred yards from the target on a line perpendicular to the target. On the whole the firing did not do justice to the otherwise excellent condition of the flotilla. This was in no way due to the officers or men, but rather to defective torpedoes and to defects in the gyroscope. The flotilla then executed maneuvers, formed column and close column; the open wedge and close wedge formation were especially good. The flotilla turned starboard through 180 degrees in wedge, executing this evolution in a remarkable manner. Although this maneuver is not of practical value in battle, it is excellent to train the nerve and head of the officers of the torpedo flotilla. The Dale cleared ship for action in the brief period of three minutes. In general the flotilla was found to be in excellent condition. The vessels are frail and therefore need a great deal of attention and above all require most expert workmanship. In the report attention is called to the urgent need in the Philippines of a freshwater basin for the use of the flotilla. Until some such rendezvous is supplied the ships will require frequent docking. There is no place for this nearer than Hong Kong; the distance there is great and the journey a perilous one for such small craft. Even Hong Kong does not offer good facilities for docking torpedoboats. The flotilla will find considerable use for the Iris as soon as she is fitted out and returned to Manila Bay for use as a collier and distilling ship with a cold storage plant. Of the flotilla's officers Admiral Stirling says: "They are smart and energetic and have given their best endeavors to keep up the efficiency, with creditable results. The boats are well handled and the men perform their duties in a snappy fashion and intelligently." Accompanying the report are the reports of the commanders of the destroyers, in which attention is called to the deterioration caused by the fireproof wood lining in the storerooms, which it is recommended should be taken out.

Whether the ram is any real value to the modern warship is the subject of a timely article in the United Service Magazine, the author of which, after a careful review of the facts, answers the question in the negative. He quotes figures compiled by Sir William Clowes relating to a large number of attempts at ramming, all of which took place between 1860 and 1880, which show interesting results. In thirty-two cases, where both ships had sea room and were under control, no vessel was sunk, 81 1-4 per cent. were uninjured, 3 1-8 per cent. were seriously damaged, and 15 5-8 were slightly damaged. In another group of thirty-two cases, where both ships were in narrow waters but under control, 28 1-8 per cent. were sunk, 28 1-8 per cent. were uninjured, 28 1-8 per cent. were slightly damaged, 9 3-8 per cent. were seriously damaged, and 6 1-4 per cent. were disabled. Out of ten cases, where the vessel attacked was at anchor or not under control, five escaped with little damage or none at all. It is held that during the twenty years covered by the figures given naval conditions were, generally speaking, far more favorable for ramming than they are at present. The inducements to fighting at close quarters have largely disappeared, surprise encounters have become more difficult and naval battles nowadays are fought at long range. Moreover, the ram has caused so many accidents to ships that, in the opinion of the writer from whom we have quoted, "it does not even fulfill the primary condition of being more dangerous to foe than to friend." This writer favors the abolition of the ram from battleships first, because it absorbs about forty tons of displacement; second, because it concentrates weights in the bows; third, because it increases the overall length by eight to twelve feet, and fourth, because it causes a maximum of damage in cases of collision. It is worth noting, with regard to this matter, that France includes among her newest ships five first class armored cruisers, which are without a ram.

The Internationale Revue über die gesamten Armeen und Flotten has been collecting particulars, with a view of estimating the force at Kuropatkin's command at the end of January. He is understood to have five European army corps (ten divisions), five reserve divisions (54th, 55th, 61st and 72d), three Siberian divisions, seven divisions of East Siberian Rifles, three brigades of European Rifles, and twelve battalions of engineers, giving a total of 334,000 men. The mounted forces, according to this estimate, comprise the 10th cavalry division, the three Cossack divisions of Transbaikalia, Siberia, and Orenburg, the Ussuri brigade, and certain independent and other formations, with regiments attached to the infantry, etc., giving a total of 36,790 sabers. The artillery is estimated to comprise 1,598 field guns, seventy-two heavy guns, with 36,000 men in round numbers. In this estimate the railway guards are not included. According to the lists found on the

bodies of Japanese killed and in the possession of those captured, it is stated that each company numbers from 200 to 280 men, or even more, and receives reinforcements regularly to make good losses in action. This, according to the Novoye Vremya, is brought about by maintaining a marching battalion and a depot battalion for each regiment, the first of these being on the line of communications, furnishing men as required to the battalion at the front, and completing its numbers from the depot battalion. The battalions at the front are thus completed with great rapidity. It is conjectured also that the Japanese have on some occasions completed their effectives by embodying coolies employed on the communications.

Colonel Wellesley, an English officer, has published a book entitled, "With the Russians in Peace and War," in which he tells this remarkable story of Russian methods which may serve to explain their ill-success at sea. It refers to the Russian battleship Peter the Great which was laid down in 1870, and completed ten years later. Shortly after the vessel was begun the Czar asked the acting Minister of Marine when the vessel would be ready for his inspection. The official said she would be about another three weeks completing, when, as a matter of fact, she was far from being in such a state of readiness. All useful work on board the vessel was stopped, and hundreds of men were set to work night and day at the erection of cabins, the covering of the ship with sham armor, the erection of wooden turrets, etc. On the morning of the Emperor's inspection the captain of the ship even went so far as to suggest to one of the engineers that some straw should be lighted under the funnels, which were already in place, in order to show some smoke. Years later when the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his marriage, was in Russia, he expressed a desire to inspect the same ship. After some delay he did so, but he found the turrets to be of canvas, not even of wood. The officers of the ship fearing that someone might go nearer the turrets than was desirable, had wide coils of beautifully pipe-clayed rope fantastically flaked and flenished round their bases; but the Duke, warned beforehand, approached one of them and it yielded to the pressure of his fingers.

Two interesting addresses by Lieut. Col. A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Army, have been published in pamphlet form by the Colorado Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. One on the present military educational system of the United States was delivered before that Commandery at Denver Dec. 6, 1904. The other on the opportunities and obligations of National Guard officers under the Dick Militia Law was addressed to the First Brigade officers, Colorado National Guard, at Denver Jan. 18, 1905. Speaking of this law Colonel Sharpe said: "This law has greatly enlarged the professional horizon of the Regular Army by bringing within its reach the practical illustration of tactical principles on a widely extended scale, and I might spend the entire evening in discussing the value of these maneuvers to the officers of the Regular Army alone." Colonel Sharpe further said: "Discipline and cohesion can be attained in the National Guard by exactly the same means as in the Regular Army. Character, dignity, solid attainments and conduct at all times becoming one's rank and station, will win and hold the confidence of the men. Let there be no relaxation of this high standard, and imperceptibly, but surely, the military habit will grow until in due time you will have a thoroughly grounded discipline—a subordination and cohesion which will at all times and under all conditions keep your command well in hand." Both addresses are so excellent that we should be glad to publish the whole of them.

By the commissioning of Lieut. Comar. George S. Willits, U.S.N., as commander on the active list the sea-going engineer corps of the Navy is reduced by still another member, Commander Willits having been an officer in the former Engineer Corps. Notwithstanding the apparent dearth of engineer officers for duty afloat, our naval vessels are apparently as well cared for, and as efficient, as before the abolition of the Engineer Corps. Actual engineering skill is not so important as ability as an executive head of the engineering department afloat. Technical knowledge, embodied in an efficient corps of subordinates under control of an efficient officer, forms a combination fully as serviceable as under the old regime where the engineer was not only the executive officer, but also the technical head of the department afloat, a combination not always fortunate. The records of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the last five years do not demonstrate that the present method of conducting the engineer division of our ships is any more expensive in coal than previous to the personnel law of March 3, 1899; and that is, of course, the measure of the efficiency of a ship. Neither is any falling off in speed noticeable. No move looking to a change in existing conditions will be made for some time to come.

An interesting question of neutrality has arisen at Manila in connection with the steamship Carlisle, a British vessel chartered by the Russian Government and loaded with a cargo of ammunition and food supplies intended for Port Arthur. Losing her propeller when about three hundred miles east of Yokohama, the Carlisle finally made her way under sail to the harbor of San Miguel, on

the east coast of the Island of Luzon. Her captain and supercargo, the latter a Russian, applied to the Philippine authorities for permission to make repairs and for protection for the ship, they having heard that Japanese fishermen were preparing to sink her. The facts were cabled to Washington and, on the advice of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War instructed the Philippine authorities to allow the necessary repairs to be made, and for that purpose the Carlisle has been towed to Manila. What shall be done with the vessel when her repairs are completed is an unsettled question. The United States is responsible to Japan for the Carlisle just as it is for the Russian cruiser Lena, now interned at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and it is probable that she will be allowed to intern at Manila on the same terms that applied to the Lena. That arrangement would doubtless be much more acceptable to her owners and officers than the fate that would probably befall her if she left Manila, reports declaring that Japanese warships are lying in wait for her beyond harbor limits.

The long expected decision of the Court of Claims as to the right of the medical officers of volunteers, appointed in 1901, for Philippine service, to two months' extra pay on discharge, has now been made and their right sustained. This is the close of a long period of litigation as to the construction of the extra pay acts of Jan. 12, 1899, and May 26, 1900. The cases of Pearson and Beale were first taken up before the court and resulted in a decision that the extra pay Act of 1899 was permanent legislation effecting regiments of volunteers organized after its passage. The Messrs. King, attorneys in these cases, then asked the Treasury Department to allow the claims of assistant surgeons of volunteers, appointed under the Act of 1901, for the extra pay extended to staff officers by the extra pay law of May 26, 1900. The Treasury Department first allowed one claim and then suspended further action and obliged the medical officers to go into court to assert their rights. Now the Court of Claims has sustained their position and has held that the act of 1900, following the act of 1899, is permanent in character, so far as affecting the staff officers. The litigation has been long and tedious and the officers are to be congratulated upon its fortunate ending.

The drills now being carried out in the squadron of evolution at Culebra have for their object increased ability in signaling from ship to ship and from ship to shore. This is a matter of supreme importance in the fleet, as has been so lamentably demonstrated by the experience of the Russian fleet in its last unfortunate attempt to escape from Port Arthur. Confusion and misunderstanding of signals was largely responsible for the ill fate of that brave struggle to escape the coils cast about them by the fighting admiral of the Japanese navy, Togo. Rapid transmission and equally rapid understanding of battle signals have always been important factors in naval warfare, and the commander who can depend upon his orders being accurately transmitted and intelligently understood can count on the victory, all other things being approximately equal. It is understood that great and satisfactory progress is being made in this matter by the officers and men of Admiral Barker's fleet assembled at Culebra.

In the course of a critical article on the growth of the United States Navy, the Temps of Paris manifests some apprehension that the existence of so large a fleet on this side of the Atlantic may become a menace to international peace. "The American nation," says our French contemporary, "is young and full of vigor; is somewhat, as regards Europe, a turbulent child, in whose hands one does not wish to see firearms. Roosevelt would supply a whole panoply. There are those who fear accidents." The note of anxiety in the expression of the Temps and the patronizing remark as to the turbulent child with firearms in its hands will cause amusement rather than displeasure here in America. Our French contemporary should have discovered before this that the increasing power of the United States has brought with it an enlarging sense of responsibility, together with a high resolve that that power shall be exercised, not for oppression nor for wrong doing, but only for peace and justice.

Some sound doctrine on the subject of desertion is submitted by the New Orleans Picayune in connection with the case of Midshipman Arrowood. The Picayune deplores the indifference with which the crime of desertion is regarded by the general public and points out that this indifference is fraught with grave peril to our military institutions. Of Mr. Arrowood it says: "It is to be hoped that his offense will not be treated leniently, as the effect on the enlisted men would be disastrous. Soldiers and sailors must be made to understand that desertion is not only criminal, but it is also extremely disgraceful and dishonorable, and the authorities should awake to the necessity of punishing this violation of the law with the same severity as any other crime would be punished."

The protected cruiser West Virginia, constructed by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Engine Company, was formally placed in commission at the works of the contractors, and Capt. Conway H. Arnold, U.S.N., assumed command by direction of the Navy Department. The vessel will probably join the Caribbean Fleet later.

While it is to be regretted that the outgoing Congress defeated the bill recommended by the President allowing Alaska a delegate in the House, it afforded no justification whatever for the zealous hot-heads who, in mass meeting at Valdez on March 4, adopted resolutions demanding that the territory be annexed to Canada. That performance was both theatrical and unpatriotic, and if it has any effect at all it will be prejudicial to Alaskan interests. We are perfectly aware that Alaska has been grossly neglected by Congress and that it deserves far more considerate treatment than it has thus far received. It needs additional courts, schools, roads and other public improvements and it should also have a delegate in Congress as Hawaii already has. But the way to get them is not to indulge in bombastic talk about annexation to Canada; that sort of thing, if it could be taken seriously, would amount to a threat of impossible secession. The chances are that Alaska will receive fairer treatment from this time forward. The recent Congress provided for a considerable improvement in the judicial institutions of the territory, and it is quite likely that legislation providing for a delegate in the House and for other territorial needs will be enacted by the new Congress. Meanwhile, our counsel to the Alaskans is: Don't talk nonsense.

In accordance with established custom the birthday anniversary of the Military Academy will be observed by a reunion of graduates at dinner, to be given at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, March 18, at seven o'clock. These reunion dinners were instituted in 1889, and have been held annually ever since. They have always been well attended, graduates often coming long distances to be present and renew the memories and associations of cadet days, and have been very enjoyable. Recipients of the dinner notice are requested to inform the secretary of the committee of the address of any graduate who might be able to attend but who has not received one of the notices. Notice of intention to be present should be sent as promptly as possible to the secretary. The mess bill and other expenses will be limited to \$5.00 each, which amount should be enclosed with acceptance. The dinner will be entirely informal in dress and otherwise. The committee are: L. D. Greene, '78, secretary, 350 Railway Exchange building, Chicago, Ill.; Oswald H. Ernst, '64, 1637 Indiana avenue; Hunter Liggett, '79, Pullman building; Charles S. Burt, '80, Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill.; William Weigel, '87, Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The U.S.S. Maine, owing to the enterprise and patriotism of the Maine Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has one of the handsomest silk banners in the Navy, which was not long since formally presented to the vessel by the society at Portland, Me. It was at first proposed to give a U.S. ensign, but after discussion and correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, it was decided to present instead, a silk banner bearing the insignia of the State of Maine. In making the final choice between an ensign and a banner it was decided that a banner bearing the coat of arms of the State would more fittingly represent Maine. The society, however, have since rendered another good turn for the Maine, by using its efforts to secure for the vessel, the silver service presented to the first Maine, blown up in Havana, in 1898. Mrs. A. A. Kendall, State Regent of the society, sent a communication to Secretary of the Navy Morton on the matter, and a few days since Capt. Charles T. Hutchins, commanding the Maine, received the handsome silver, and also the loving cup presented by the individuals of the State of Maine, and the silver is now all on board the vessel.

The London papers report a conversation with Major Inagaki, of the Imperial Japanese army, in the course of which he made a statement bearing upon the question of promotion by selection, now being discussed in our Service. "I suppose," it was suggested, "that navy men have been promoted from the ranks, and many others have gone up in grade since the war began?" "Not at all," replied Major Inagaki. "There is no such thing as brevet rank in the Japanese army. Men are not promoted for distinguished conduct on the field, and officers do not assume the rank of a superior officer who may be killed." "Then what do they hope to gain by distinguishing themselves?" was asked. "Merely decorations," replied the major. "For instance, the Order of the Golden Kite is a most coveted honor. Every man seeks to obtain it, not only because it carries with it certain monetary rewards, but for the honor which its possession bestows on the wearer. No officer attains higher rank except by going through the necessary course of study, and passing the examinations. Mere bravery cannot bring promotion."

Capt. M. S. Murray, commissary, U.S.A., director of the Training School for Bakers at Fort Riley, Kas., will supervise the following course of instructions to be undertaken by the detail of recruits between Feb. 15 and June 15: First Month.—Setting of sponges and dough making, using Fleischman's compressed yeast; machine process, scaling and moulding dough, making bread by hand, using Magic, On Time, and Yeast Foam yeasts. Second month.—Making head and stock yeasts from flour, hops, etc.; making potato ferments, handmade bread, using head and stock yeasts and potato ferment; scaling, moulding and baking. Third month.—Different processes of bread making, actual practice in separate methods, baking in different patterns of portable and field ovens, field expedients. Fourth month.—Making Vienna bread, Vienna rolls, buns, etc.; general method of cake making. Throughout the course lectures will be given explanatory of the work in hand. Each man, by roster, will receive theoretical and practical instruction in the keeping of bakery accounts, the issue and sale of flour and bread, etc.

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, at present in command of the Southwestern Division with headquarters at Oklahoma City, is to be transferred to the command of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, to take the place of Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who has been detailed for service as an observer with the Japanese armies in the field. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston is now temporarily in command of the Pacific Division; upon the arrival of Major General Sumner Gen-

eral Funston will command the Department of California. Brig. Gen. F. D. Baldwin will either be given the command of the Southwestern Division or of the Department of the Lakes. The War Department has asked General Baldwin which he prefers. Should he desire to assume command of the Southwestern Division, instead of a department, he will be given that command, and should he prefer to go to Chicago to command the Department of the Lakes it will be arranged accordingly. It is probable that Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, who has had long and arduous service in the Philippines, will be ordered home and given the command of the Department of Colorado.

Officers of the Military Secretary's Department are now officially known as military secretaries. Major Gen. Fred. C. Ainsworth is "The Military Secretary." Under the provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of this year the time-honored titles of adjutant general and assistant adjutant general have been abolished, except in the case of Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who is still the Adjutant General of the Army, detached to line duty in command of troops. The retirement of Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, of the Military Secretary's Department, for age on June 10 next will promote Major Alexander Brodie, recently appointed to the grade of lieutenant colonel, and will leave a permanent vacancy in the grade of major in the department which must be filled by the appointment of a captain of the line of the Army. There will be many candidates, probably, for this position, but the one most prominently mentioned is Capt. Grote Hutcheson, General Staff, whose qualifications for the billet are considered exceptionally good. Captain Hutcheson has seen much service both in the Philippines and in China and is considered one of the best young administrative officers in the Army.

The revised Navy uniform regulations are in the hands of the Government bindery. An advance copy has been received at the Navy Department, but the binding was not satisfactory and will be changed from a deep blue to a green cover. The book comprises fifty-four pages with an addendum consisting of thirty-two plates on glazed paper, showing pictures of the officers, petty officers and of uniforms of the various grades. The picture of the admiral is that of Admiral Dewey. Other pictures are those of Rear Admiral John C. Watson, Capt. W. J. Barnette, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer and Lieut. David F. Sellers. The book is divided into three parts. Part one gives the Navy regulations relating to uniforms; part two, officers' uniforms, general regulations for officers' uniforms, uniforms appropriate for ceremonies and other occasions and a description of garments and equipments; part three deals with the uniforms of enlisted men and the general regulations pertaining to them, including a description of articles of enlisted men's uniform and clothing lists.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, who will succeed Rear Admiral A. S. Barker as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet the latter part of March, will sail for the South between the 20th and the 25th of March. He will assume command of the fleet at Pensacola and will take the Maine as his flagship. In the event that the recent changes in the Maine have not resulted in reducing her smoke, it will be necessary for the battleship to return to a navy yard, where her smoke stacks will be cut down. If this is necessary Admiral Evans will be obliged to transfer his flag to the Kearsarge, which is at present the flagship of the fleet. The selection of the Maine in place of the Kearsarge was due to the fact that she is a newer ship and has quarters for a chief of staff. Capt. John E. Pillsbury has been selected for this duty and will go south with Admiral Evans. His successor as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has not yet been selected by Rear Admiral Converse, who is now giving the matter his attention.

Complete exoneration is the result of an investigation of certain charges against Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr, on duty at the navy yard, Mare Island, ordered at his urgent request. It appears that when this officer had been at Mare Island a short time he found that the removal of certain clerical employees in his department would greatly facilitate the work and would also save the Government some money. He proceeded to make a thorough cleaning out of his office, removing all of the undesirable employees; some were court-martialed, others resigned and others were dismissed. This aroused feeling among the families of those men against the pay inspector. An article which appeared in the San Francisco Bulletin making charges against the pay inspector, to the effect that he had been guilty of favoritism in making certain awards, was found to have been instigated by disgruntled clerks who had been dismissed, and the firms called upon to testify produced abundant evidence of their falsity.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, now has before him the question of the selection of the flagship of the new Armored Cruiser Squadron which is to be commanded by Capt. W. H. Brownson, who will have attained the rank of rear admiral by the time he takes command. It has been generally believed that the West Virginia would be the flagship, but as that vessel has already been commissioned, it would be necessary to make many changes in her personnel. For example, the chief engineer would have to be the senior engineer officer of the squadron and other changes would have to be made of this same character. The chances are, however, that the West Virginia will be the flagship.

The War Department has been informed that the board of medical officers appointed to examine into the mental condition of 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, 23d Inf., who was recently tried by court-martial on serious charges and acquitted because he was mentally irresponsible, has found the officer mentally qualified to perform his duties as an officer of the Army. This brings about rather a remarkable situation. The court-martial found Lieutenant Richards mentally irresponsible, and the board of medical officers has found him mentally sound. It is probable that the troubles of the young officer are not yet at an end. Additional charges will probably be preferred against him by the War Department and he will again be brought to trial. It will be interesting to

note if the second court which tries him also finds him mentally unsound.

By order of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the four-watch system, which was used so successfully on the battleship Illinois while under his command, will be put into practice on the West Virginia and the other ships of the new Armored Cruiser Squadron. Admiral Converse is preparing a circular letter on the subject to be sent to the commanders of battleships and armored cruisers. A detail of this system is that all of the coal passers are in the ammunition division instead of a part of them being in the engineers' division. This gives the latter division only trained men. It has been found that the four-watch system is far better than the three-watch system formerly used.

Secretary Morton has announced the following successful candidates for the position of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps as the result of the recent examination: Edward W. Sturdevant, jr., Pennsylvania; Andrew B. Drum, Virginia; Victor I. Morrison, New York; Maurice N. Shearer, Kansas; Harry G. Bartlett, Maryland; Charles A. Lutz, Illinois; Calhoun Ancrum, South Carolina; David M. Randall, Kansas; Holland M. Smith, Alabama; Julian P. Wilcox, Colorado; John Ralph Henley, Georgia; Templin M. Potts, jr., West Virginia; Ralph S. Keyser, Virginia; John B. Nevin, Pennsylvania; Henry S. Green, New Jersey; Valentine V. Sweeney, New York; Ralph L. Shepard, Massachusetts.

Orders were issued by the War Department this week directing the 1st Battalion of Engineers at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to prepare to move westward to San Francisco. In July Companies A and B of this battalion will be sent to the Philippines to relieve the two companies of the 3d Battalion of Engineers there. Companies B and C of the 1st Battalion will remain at San Francisco to relieve the two companies of the 3d Battalion, now stationed at that place. The two companies of the 3d Battalion in the Philippines are to return to this country when relieved in July, and with the remainder of the battalion are ordered to Fort Leavenworth to take the place of the 1st Battalion.

It is expected that the gunboat Ranger can be fitted out in time to reach Manila some time this summer. It is the intention of the Navy Department that she shall be turned over to the Philippine Government, provided Congress gives the necessary authorization. Secretary Taft was anxious to establish at Manila a nautical school for Filipinos where the young natives could be taught the seaman's trade and obtain employment in the merchant service of the Far East, as well as enlist in the American Navy. He asked the Navy Department if they could furnish the Philippine Government with a ship for this purpose. The Department has granted the request in so far as it was able, and the Ranger will go out in the spring.

The Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury in reply to a request for an opinion has decided that an enlisted man of the Marine Corps who has been retained in service on foreign station beyond the date of expiration of his enlistment is entitled to twenty per cent. additional pay for foreign service until the date of his arrival in the United States and that he is entitled to one-fourth additional pay while performing duty on a naval vessel en route to the United States, but that in computing the one-fourth additional pay the one-fourth of the twenty per centum for foreign service should not be included.

It is probable that the size of the crescent worn by officers of the Subsistence Department of the Army will be enlarged. Considerable objection has been made from time to time by Subsistence officers that their crescent was not large enough to be clearly seen at a distance. The Quartermaster's Department has gotten up an enlarged crescent which, it is understood, has been approved by Commissary General Weston. The adoption of the enlarged crescent is now under consideration by the Chief of Staff.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has been called upon to decide whether or not a state of war existed in 1900, during the time of the Boxer troubles in China. An enlisted man who deserted from the 9th Infantry during those troubles has applied to the War Department for a deserter's discharge from the Service. If a state of war did not then exist the application of the man will be granted under the statute of limitations, but if it is held that the United States was then at war the man is liable to trial by court-martial. The applicant, whose name is Shields, was a private in the 9th Infantry.

The following is a summary of the enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of January, 1905: Enlistments in cities, 2,266; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 1,397; total number of enlistments, 3,663. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 1,471; Coast Artillery, 505; Engineer Battalions, 34; Cavalry (white), 847; Field Artillery, 131; U.S. Military Academy Detachments, 5; Infantry (colored), 35; Cavalry (colored), 127; Indian Scouts, 7; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 1; Philippine Scouts, 500.

The retirement of Col. Percival C. Pope, U.S.M.C., on Feb. 28, concluded the active career of an officer who, during a service of more than forty-three years, has been an exemplar of courtesy, kindness and military efficiency, the value of which it is difficult to estimate. His passing from the active list to the honorable retired list of his corps marks an episode in the history of the Marine Corps. His last duty has been commanding the marines at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

The detailed statement, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department for the information of Congress, shows that, including unpaid accounts, \$687,710.19 was expended on the joint maneuvers in the Department of the East last summer, in California, \$87,321.20 and \$40,623. in Washington State; a total of \$815,654.60. Of this amount \$152,358.26 was taken from the appropriation for the Regular Army and \$662,296.44 from the special appropriation.

THE NORTH SEA VERDICT.

About all that can be said in commendation of the verdict of the North Sea Commission, which was given in Paris on February 25, is that it is a highly ingenious compromise calculated to appease the clamorous wrath of England without seriously wounding the sensibilities of Russia. It determines no question of responsibility. It elucidates no principle of international law or naval usage. It affords no light upon the rights of neutral ships in time of war, and if it establishes any precedent at all it is that an officer commanding a squadron bent on an errand of war may take any action he considers essential to the safety of his ships without regard to the interests of non-combatants. The commission declares in specific terms that Admiral Rojestvensky, commanding the Russian Baltic Fleet, "was not justified" in attacking the English fishing fleet, but adds that the members "declare that their views as formulated are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor nor upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and the personnel of his squadron." The commissioners recognize unanimously that the fishing fleet committed no hostile act, and with the exception of the Russian member they all agree that there were not, either among the fishing boats or in their vicinity, any torpedo-boats. "The commissioners," their decree continues, "are glad to recognize unanimously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could from the commencement to the end to protect the trawlers from being the object of fire by the Russian squadron. The commissioners are unanimous that under the circumstances preceding and following the incident there was such uncertainty concerning the danger to the squadron as to warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing his route. However, the majority regrets that the Admiral did not inform the neighboring maritime powers of what had occurred."

The commissioners say: "The evidence of British witnesses proved that the trawlers carried regulation lights, followed the usual fishing rules and were directed by their commodore by means of conventional rockets. The leading divisions of the squadron, including Admiral Voelkersman's, passed the trawlers unsuspectingly. Admiral Rojestvensky's division, the last, noticed green flares, really a fishing signal, which created alarm, and then observed a vessel topping the waves. Admiral Rojestvensky ordered his ships to open fire, on the result of which rests the responsibility."

So far as the question of facts is concerned the verdict sustains the contention of England, but with regard to the question of responsibility, of law, or of usage it supports the view of Russia. Of course it was Admiral Rojestvensky's right as well as his duty to keep his squadron in a state of preparedness to meet a possible attack, to take no chances and to permit no suspicious craft to approach him. He appears to have had some warrant for suspecting the presence of torpedo-boats in the waters through which he was passing, although the commission holds that none were there, and there will be no dissent from the finding that the conclusions are "not meant to reflect upon his military valor." But while the findings of the tribunal may appear somewhat contradictory and in the nature of a compromise, it must be kept in mind that the whole controversy hinged upon technical points of naval usage and precedent, and the American member of the commission, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., is quoted as saying that nine out of every ten naval officers if called upon to pass on the same questions would reach conclusions identical with those reached by himself and his associates. The case was both unusual and urgent. It threatened to precipitate a conflict between England and Russia, and in view of the fact that such a calamity has been averted, the decree rendered in Paris possesses a temporary value which can scarcely be over-estimated.

If England accepts this verdict as satisfactory, which she is evidently disposed to do, it will be a decided back-down from the bold and uncompromising position she assumed when the North Sea affair occurred. Lord Lansdowne notified the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that England would insist upon ample apology and disclaimer from Russia, the fullest reparation to the sufferers and a searching inquiry to ascertain who was to blame, together with adequate punishment of the culprits and satisfactory guarantees against the repetition of such occurrences. None of those demands have been met except that of reparation for the victims of the Russian attack, and that condition was voluntarily granted by Russia herself in the proposal to submit the question of indemnity to the arbitration court at The Hague. Instead of punishing Admiral Rojestvensky, the Russian government has conferred new honors upon him since the North Sea incident, and there is no likelihood that he or his subordinates will be held to account for the attack on the English fishermen. In the light of the verdict the violent outburst of indignation in England over the affair appears to have been entirely premature, and the English demands upon Russia decidedly ill-considered. The one distinct lesson taught by the whole affair is that there is no clearly-defined code of international regulations with regard to the rights and privileges of belligerent ships and neutral vessels under conditions such as existed in the North Sea when the Russian admiral made his attack. If that lesson shall lead to the adoption of such a code at the next peace conference at The Hague the unfortunate affair will have been worth all it has cost.

LIMITATIONS OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITY.

In the U.S. District Court, S.D. of N.Y., Judge Holt, who was, by the way, a volunteer soldier during the Civil War, last month delivered a decision of importance to the Army. It was in the case of Dona Maria Francisca O'Reilly De Camaba, Countess of Buena Vista, plaintiff, vs. John R. Brooke, major-general, U.S. Army, defendant.

The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to institute a cause of action. Judge Holt overruled the demurrer on the following grounds, as stated in the syllabus of the case, published in the New York Law Journal of March 4:

"The defendant, an officer of the U.S. Army, is not exempt from personal liability for a tortious act done as Military Governor of Cuba in 1899, which was not in its nature military, but essentially performed in the course of civil administration.

"A franchise granted by the Crown of Spain to plain-

tiff's ancestor and which had legally descended to plaintiff, a Spanish subject, consisting of the exclusive right to manage and conduct the slaughter of cattle in Havana, from which a valuable income was derived, constituted private property. The circumstances that such franchise, being a pure monopoly, is a kind of property which does not exist in the United States, is not conclusive that it was not within the contemplation of the parties to the treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898, and of the order of the President of the United States issued July 13, 1898. Upon the face of the complaint it must be assumed that the transfer by defendant of plaintiff's franchise to slaughter cattle, to the City of Havana, was not made in the interests of the public health or in the exercise of any police power, but amounted simply to an arbitrary transfer of a valuable property from one person to another, without compensation.

"If an officer of the United States takes the property of a private person for public use, without compensation, he is liable in tort for the trespass, even if the Government is also liable on contract. Under the Spanish law, before plaintiff could be deprived of her rights in the franchise, its value must have been determined and paid to her; and her rights of property, or to compensation therefor, were protected by the provision of the Treaty of Paris that 'the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty shall not be held to impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of private individuals of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.'"

Judge Holt, in his opinion, says: "The defendant's counsel claims that the plaintiff's right or franchise in the slaughtering business was a kind of private property, the protection of which, after the transfer of Cuba to this country, was not contemplated by the treaty. It was, in my opinion, clearly property. It was a grant from the Crown of Spain, from which a valuable income was derived; and it was just as genuine property as if it had been a grant of land from which rents were derived. It was undoubtedly a kind of property which does not exist in this country.

"It is clear that, if such a right or franchise as that of the plaintiff had been originally granted in this country, in the exercise of the police power, it would have been in the power of the Government to annul the grant, in the exercise of the same power, and that is what the defendant's counsel claims was done in this case. But, in my opinion, there is nothing alleged in the complaint which justifies the inference that General Brooke, in annulling this grant, was acting under the police power. I think, upon the face of this complaint, it must be assumed that this transfer was not made in the interests of the public health, or in the exercise of any police power, but was simply an arbitrary transfer of a valuable property from one person to another, without compensation.

"If an officer of the United States takes the property of a private person for public use, without compensation, I think he is liable in tort for the trespass, even if the Government is also liable on contract. I think it clear that under the Spanish law, before the plaintiff could be deprived of her rights in this franchise, its value must have been determined and paid to her."

These are simply extracts from a long opinion, in which the learned judge presents the arguments and legal decisions, supporting his view of the case which will next come up on a trial as to the issues of fact and the law applicable to them.

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, Feb. 1, 1905.

The bright side of Army life in Manila is most attractive. There is not a day passes without some social function. General receptions are given by Governor and Mrs. Wright at regular intervals; also by Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, by Gen. and Mrs. Randall and by Admiral and Mrs. Stirling which are very largely attended. Luncheons and dinners are unlimited in number, with frequent dances on the battleships, at Cavite and in Manila. Ladies' night at the Army and Navy Club is every other week, when special dinners are given by individual members followed by a dance. Prominent among the entertainers are Gen. and Mrs. Randall, Admiral and Mrs. Stirling, Captain Clover, of the battleship Wisconsin, and Mrs. Clover; Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, and Comdr. and Mrs. Seymour. A list of guests is too large for publication. Last week the presence of German Vice Admiral Prittwitz, with his flagship, and Rear Admirals Stirling, Folger and Train gave an impetus to entertainments.

It is delightful to see the zest with which the ladies and the younger officers especially, enjoy these attractive entertainments, and no one can blame them, for there is a serious side to military life that is now impending and rapidly growing, as the clouds of war are growing darker and darker with each passing day.

For several weeks disturbances in many places are made known by cautiously worded official telegrams and rumors gathered by the newspapers. The Insular Government has at its command the Constabulary, numbering about 7,000 natives, a native police force of as many more, and the Philippine Scouts, numbering about 5,000, making a total of say 20,000 native troops, officered by a few details from the Regular Army. All of these are now in active service trying to suppress in Mindanao, Samar and Luzon bands of armed natives scattered through the jungles, and up to the present time described as "ladrones" and "pula-janes." It is recognized that these so-called marauders are organized revolutionists, with headquarters in Manila, having an efficient commissary and levying war taxes in places beyond the lines of the provincial forces. Montalón and Felizardo are the leaders in this uprising.

Taal, in Batangas, was raided, 15,000 pesos taken from the public funds, one policeman killed, and the balance gave up their guns.

Contact in Jolo resulted in the killing of Lieutenant Jewett, of the 14th Cavalry, and Private O'Neil. The wounded were Captain Dorey, of the 4th Infantry, aide to General Wood, Lieutenants Ashbrook and Richardson, Sergeant Drummond, Corporal Norris and Private Thomas. Moro leader, Usap, killed, and no prisoners taken. (Rumor says 200 were killed.)

Two fights in "Dark" Samar give ten Constabulary killed, a lieutenant and three men wounded. There are rumors of increased troubles, but no authentic news. A special from Samar says: "Situation serious; Pula-janes in strong force; suspect the headquarters are in Manila." January 25. San Francisco de Malabán raided; Surgeon O'Neil killed, one Constabulary killed and three wounded; guns given up by Constabulary; wife and children of Governor Trias carried off, held for

ransom at 20,000 pesos. Insurrectos well armed, and dressed in Constabulary uniform.

In fight at Bataan Lieutenant Fawcett and one private wounded. Two fights reported in Batangas. Insular governor applies to General Corbin for reinforcements from the Regular Army in Batangas and Cavite; squadron from 2d Cavalry, under Major Sibley, sent to Cavite to use moral suasion, and battalion of 7th Infantry, under Major Wright, sent to troubled district. January 28, Major Harden makes a narrow escape while attending a native wedding six miles from Camp Overton; his interpreter was killed and one Moro shot down. Jan. 30. An Americanista native of Batangas hamstrung and lips cut off by order of Montalón for giving information, trouble extending to Rizal Province; more troops sent out, leaving about 500 to protect Manila.

The general opinion among citizens and officers is that the Insular Government "is up against" a difficult condition.

February 1. Writ of "habeas corpus" suspended in Batangas and Cavite, by order of Governor Wright. What does "habeas corpus" mean to the native savages? is a question that is asked by everybody. The suggestion is heard in every direction, "Instead of recalling the troops now in the islands, Uncle Sam had better send out 10,000 more soldiers and restore order."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Army Appropriation bill, as it finally became a law, contained the following among its items and provisions, most of which we have heretofore noted:

\$95,000 for continuing the cable from Valdez, Prince William Sound, to Seward, at the head of Resurrection Bay, Alaska.

"Provided, That no clerk, messenger, or laborer at headquarters of divisions, departments, or office of the chief of staff, shall be assigned to duty with any bureau in the War Department."

"Provided, That any vacancy that shall occur in the office of the Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office previous to July 1, 1905, shall be filled by the appointment of a captain of the line of the Army, and vacancies thereafter occurring shall not be filled, and the offices now designated by the title of Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office and by the title of Assistant Adjutant General, shall hereafter be designated by the title of Military Secretary."

"Provided, That retired officers of the Army above the grade of major, heretofore or hereafter assigned to active duty, shall hereafter receive their full retired pay and shall receive no further pay or allowances from the United States: Provided further, That a colonel or lieutenant colonel so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of a major on the active list."

"Provided, That hereafter all the accounts of individual paymasters shall be analyzed under the several heads of the appropriation and recorded in detail by the Paymaster General of the Army before said accounts are forwarded to the Treasury Department for final audit, and the Secretary of War may hereafter authorize the assignment to duty in the office of the Paymaster General, not to exceed five paymasters' clerks, now authorized by law."

It is provided that whenever ice machines, steam laundries, and electric plants shall not come in competition with private enterprise for sale to the public and in the opinion of the Secretary of War it becomes necessary to their economical use, surplus ice may be disposed of, laundry work may be done for other branches of the Government, and surplus electric light and power may be sold in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War; funds received to be used to defray the cost of operation; sales and expenditures to be accounted for in accordance with the methods prescribed by law, any sums remaining after cost of maintenance and operation have been defrayed, to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation from which the cost of operation of such plant is paid. It is provided that \$6,000 may be expended in the construction of a road of the military reservation of Fort Riley, Kan., to replace a road heretofore destroyed for purpose of constructing a rifle range.

"Provided, That hereafter no military post within the United States shall be established without the express authority of Congress."

Under "Military Post Exchange" it is provided that not more than \$40,000 of the appropriation shall be expended at any one post or station.

Under "Barracks and Quarters, Philippine Islands," \$230,000 is provided for continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites when necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary for post administration purposes.

It is provided "That no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampment maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia," as provided by section fifteen, Act of Jan. 21, 1903, to promote the efficiency of the militia.

Of the appropriation for construction and repair of hospitals, \$75,000 is to be used in the erection of a modern sanitary hospital at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Shooting galleries and ranges: "For shelter, shooting galleries, ranges for small arms target practice, repairs, and expenses incident thereto, such ranges and galleries to be open, as far as practicable, to the National Guard and organized rifle clubs under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War," \$75,000 is appropriated.

It is provided that hereafter the purchase of medicines and medical stores or the engagement of services not personal for the Medical Department of the Army may be made in open market when the aggregate amount does not exceed \$200, every such purchase to be promptly reported to the Secretary of War: Provided further, That hereafter civilian employees of the Army stationed at military posts may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies when prescribed by a medical officer of the Army.

To cover extra expense in the establishment of the Engineer School and post at Washington Barracks, D.C., due to difficult foundations, increased cost of labor, and other unforeseen and adverse contingencies, \$150,000 is provided, to be immediately available.

For the purpose of procuring field artillery material for the organized militia, without cost to them, but to remain the property of the U.S., the Secretary of War is authorized to issue artillery material to the organized militia; and \$16,000 is appropriated and made immediately available for such material.

For the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the National Guard or organized militia, and for the promotion of rifle practice, \$4,000 is appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

All funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1906 for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

Immediately upon the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress at noon on March 4, the Senate of the Fifty-ninth Congress was called into special session by proclamation of the President, for the purpose of considering the ratification of treaties with San Domingo and other matters of like nature.

All of the bills of interest to the Services, which were passed by the Senate and House, received the President's signature and became laws before the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress on March 4. Among them were the following: H.R. 17473, the Army Appropriation bill; H.R. 17983, to reinstate Alexander G. Pendleton, jr., as a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy; H.R. 18521, for the relief of Lieut. D. W. Blamer, U.S.N.; S. 1786, to restore James G. Field, naval surgeon, to the line of promotion; S. 7042, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept the torpedo boats Stringham and Goldsborough; H.R. 17984, the Military Academy Appropriation bill; H.R. 17175, for the relief of Capt. Frank D. Ely; H.R. 18088, to appoint S. J. Call surgeon in the Revenue Cutter Service; H.R. 14522, directing Col. John V. Furey, Q.M., to issue duplicate of lost check to John Wanamaker; H.R. 17094, the Fortifications Appropriation bill; H.R. 18467, the Naval Appropriation bill; H.R. 19150, the General Deficiency Appropriation bill; H.J. Res. 122, to admit Ying Hsing Wen and Ting Chia Chen, of China, to the U.S. Military Academy; H.R. 18260, to transfer Ensign Creighton Churchill from the retired to the active list of the Navy, and H.R. 12273, to appoint to the Navy the three midshipmen dismissed for hazing; S. 2605, to authorize the appointment of A. A. Surg. Leopold Herbert Schwerin, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy; S. 2697, for additional monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg; S. 6846, to reinstate Kenneth McAlpine as a lieutenant in the Navy; S.R. 101, to deliver a condemned cannon to the G.A.R.

The Senate on March 3, after much debate, finally passed H.R. 12273, to appoint to the Navy the three midshipmen—Little, Lofland, and Chaffee—who were dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing, in November, 1903. The bill was passed by the House on Feb. 11, and before the close of the session, received the President's signature and became a law. The appointments are to be made by the President "in his discretion," to be operative only after passing examinations, the three men to take rank at the foot of the then first class from which they were dismissed.

The Senate on March 3 passed H.J. Res. 222, permitting Ying Hsing Wen and Ting Chia Chen, of China, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point. Also H.R. 6826, to transfer Ensign Creighton Churchill from the retired to the active list of the Navy, provided he pass the requisite examinations; this officer was retired because of some trouble with his eyes, from which he has, it is stated, recovered. Also S.R. 101, to give a bronze cannon of Civil War times to the National Encampment, G.A.R., for use in making badges. Also S. 5094, authorizing the Secretary of War to sell to the States and Territories, at Army prices, rifles, ammunition, ordnance stores and equipments not needed for the Army; to be used by rifle clubs formed under the regulations of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice.

The Senate on March 3 took up a number of bills which, upon objection to their consideration, were passed over, thus failing of passage at that session of Congress. Among those of interest to the Services thus disposed of were the following: S. 5816, waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafeld Ballard, U.S.N.; S. 3954, providing for the deposit of a model of any vessel of war of the U.S. Navy bearing the name of a State or city of the United States in the capitol building or city hall of said State or city. S. 7001, to amend the act authorizing monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg, by adding the names of other battles to those already commemorated.

In the House before the close of the session S. 7042 was taken up and passed. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to waive the statutory speed requirement of 30 knots an hour for the torpedoboats Stringham and Goldsborough, authorized and contracted for under the act approved March 3, 1897; to accept said vessels, after trial, and make final settlement for their construction, subject to deductions, on account of speed failure, giving due consideration to the losses incurred by the contractors in endeavoring to fulfill their obligations, whereas said losses were due to changes or modifications of plans or specifications ordered by the Department.

The House also agreed to the conference report on the disagreeing amendments to the Fortification Bill, on March 2. On March 3 the House passed S. 1786, to restore James G. Field, surgeon, U.S.N. (not in line of promotion), to the line of promotion, in accordance with date of his original commission, May 23, 1887, to take rank next to Surg. Eugene P. Stone and to be an additional number. Also H.R. 6826, to transfer Ensign Creighton Churchill from the retired to the active list of the Navy, subject to examination, to be carried as an additional number; this bill was passed by the Senate the same day.

The House on March 3 took up, but by a vote of 108 to 94 refused to pass and laid on the table, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Vandiver: "Resolved, that the Attorney-General also inform the House what steps have been taken by him to determine whether or not the said armor-plate trust shall be prosecuted for violation of the United States anti-trust law of July 2, 1890, or other United States statutes against trusts and combines in restraint of trade." In support of his resolution Mr. Vandiver said: "We want to know simply what efforts are being made by the Department of Justice to enforce the law against the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Company, which are admitted to be in a combination against the Government." It is well known that if a deluded, poverty-stricken denizen of the swamps of Arkansas or the mountains of Kentucky undertakes to brew a little beer or distill a little moonshine whisky a United States marshal, with all the enginery of the United States behind him, will follow the offender to the uttermost ends of the earth or bring him to justice and to jail. I believe, sir, that same majesty of the law should preside with equal justice and certainty over the conduct of the mightiest millionaire magnate that now rules the empire of commerce."

In their accounts of the recent production of a comic opera, "The Filibuster," by members of the Bank Officers' Association at the Tremont street theater, the Boston newspapers commented on the attractiveness of the military uniforms worn by the players. These were made by the uniform department of the Oak Hall Clothing Company, of Boston, and as might have been expected, com-

ing from this well known house, were correct in every detail.

At the request of Capt. S. M. Foote, Field Art., the Secretary of War this week appointed a court of inquiry to investigate the accidental wounding last summer of Lieutenant Cubbison, of Captain Foote's battery, while the battery was at target practice at Gretna Green, Pa. The court of inquiry consists of Col. Harry R. Anderson, Art. Corps; Major E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, and Major Nicholson, 7th Cav. Lieutenant Cubbison, it will be recalled, was detailed as a marker during the target practice. A shell from the battery prematurely exploded and Lieutenant Cubbison was severely wounded. No blame was attached by the Department to Captain Foote, but that officer decided, in order that there might be no question as to his responsibility, to ask for a court of inquiry.

The following changes in station of officers of the Marine Corps have been decided upon: First Lieut. William G. Fay is soon to be ordered home from the Asiatic Station and will come to Washington to receive his orders; 1st Lieut. John W. Wadleigh has been detached from the Raleigh and ordered to Washington; 1st Lieut. William L. Redles is soon to be detached from the Monadnock on the Asiatic Station and ordered home; 1st Lieut. Arthur McAllister is to be detached from the Cincinnati and ordered home; 1st Lieut. W. A. Howard is to be detached from duty at Cavite and ordered to the Cincinnati; 1st Lieut. William E. Smith is to be ordered to duty on the Monadnock; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Williams to the Raleigh; 1st Lieut. N. P. Vulte to the Wisconsin.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., retired, and the author of several charming books of fiction, has written a comic opera, entitled "Edward England." The story of the opera deals with the adventures of the bold pirate, England, and the romance of the early eighteenth century period is strongly reflected in it. There is a pretty love story, in which the pirate and a girl taken from a convent in the Azores figure. The first act is laid in the convent, the second on the deck of the pirate's ship and the third in a cave of the buccaniers. The characters include nuns and school girls, English naval officers and pirates. The glamor of piracy is thrown about the whole, and each scene is replete with sparkling comedy.

It is understood that Capt. John A. Rodgers, of the Navy, will be an applicant for the position of Chief of the Bureau of Equipment upon the retirement of Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, who goes off the active list on Jan. 22, 1906. Of course no selection has been made so far in advance, but it is likely that there will be a number of applicants for this position. Under the administrations of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford and Rear Admiral Manney, his successor, the importance of the bureau has greatly increased. It is altogether unlikely that there will be a revival of the talk of consolidating this bureau with that of Construction and Repair, a scheme of which much was heard while Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles was Chief Constructor of the Navy.

After directing that a detachment of marines be hurriedly assembled at Norfolk for transportation to Guantanamo and keeping the detachment there for some time uncomfortably crowded, the Navy Department at the last moment changed its mind—or rather its officials who are the Department's mind—changed theirs, and the orders were revoked. Instead a detachment has been brought up from Colon to Guantanamo. As a result of this sudden change of plans the orders to the officers and men who were to fill the places of the marines detached for Guantanamo must be revoked and also in turn those of their reliefs. Such things are sometimes unavoidable, but not always.

The Badger, the interesting little journal published semi-monthly on the flagship Wisconsin of the Asiatic Fleet, contains the following regarding a recent occurrence on that vessel: "A torpedo was fired on Jan. 19 from the after starboard tube. It went straight until within a hundred yards from the ship when it dove and buried itself in the mud. Until the propellers stopped it created a black whirlpool where it was burrowing into the bottom. A buoy was dropped and native divers were dispatched to the scene. On Saturday evening the torpedo was located and returned to the ship. The tail of the little destroyer was buried six feet beneath the mud and it was a difficult task for the diver to make a line fast to it."

It is altogether improbable that anything will be done this year upon the coaling station at Kiska Island, plans for which have already been begun. Only \$300,000 has been appropriated by Congress for coaling stations and there are other places where this can be expended more advantageously. A question soon to come up is the selection of a suitable location for a coaling station on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The Chiriqui Lagoon is a good location, but as this is not in the canal zone it would require a treaty to enable the Navy Department to make use of it. It is hoped that a good site near Colon and within the canal zone can be found.

So unsuccessful have the great majority of the candidates for the position of assistant paymaster proved in the recent examination that the officials are considering the advisability of requiring no preliminary designation, but permitting all who apply to take the examination and designating the ones making the highest averages. The trouble with this would be that the selections would not be as representative as under the present system of designation; but there will soon be thirty vacancies in this grade and it is a problem how they are to be filled.

Governor Douglas, of Massachusetts, has announced that it is his intention to mobilize the militia of the State in July, and has requested the War Department to send as an object lesson one regiment of Infantry, one battery of Field Artillery and one troop of Cavalry, with a company or detachment of engineers, ordered to report at that time and place, to be encamped with the State troops. He has also requested that Col. Arthur

L. Wagner, U.S.A., be ordered to report to assist in this service and act as chief umpire in field maneuvers, which it is proposed to hold during the eight days' camp.

An interesting report was received by the Navy Department this week from Captain Wadhams, commanding the Prairie, in which he highly compliments the battalion of seamen from the Franklin which was brought by the Prairie from Norfolk to participate in the Parade of March 4. Captain Wadhams says that these men, who were in charge of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, made a most excellent showing. There were 411 of them in all and they were given exceptional privileges in Washington, including liberty ashore at a time when temptation to overstay leave and indulge in irregular conduct was particularly strong, and yet, Captain Wadhams says, all of them returned to the ship clean and sober.

From letters received by Comdr. William F. Halsey, secretary of the Navy Athletic Association, it is believed that it is generally the opinion of Navy officers that an admission should be charged to the Army-Navy football game next year and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of grounds where the future games should be held. It is thought that a Government reservation in or near Philadelphia could be procured. The letters received were in reply to a communication on the subject sent generally to Navy officers. If the feeling in the Army is the same, there is no doubt that the two institutions will have their own grounds next season, paying for their improvements out of the proceeds of the first game.

It is intimated in Washington that President Roosevelt will shortly make important changes in the membership of the Panama Canal Commission and that the changes will involve the retirement of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., at present chairman of the commission and of Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., present Governor of the Panama Canal Zone. It is also reported that General Davis will be succeeded as Governor by Judge Charles E. Magoon, law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

By order of the Chief of Staff all the Artillery troops now stationed at Honolulu, T.H., consisting of the 28th and 92d Companies of Coast Artillery, are to be withdrawn and brought back to this country for station on the Pacific coast. These troops have been stationed some distance from the coast, back of the city in a valley, and have really had no Artillery duties to perform. No reason can be seen by the War Department why they should longer be kept at Honolulu. It is probable that a detachment of Infantry will be sent to take their place.

The Navy Department has decided to omit that portion of the program laid out for the squadron of maneuver in the Caribbean Sea which provided for a winter search problem by the combined fleets under command of Rear Admiral Barker. The time which had been allotted for this purpose will be employed in perfecting the fleets in the use of the new signals which have been adopted for use in the field and on board ship.

The Secretary of War announced on March 9 that the President had appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy: Charles F. Brooker, of Connecticut; Col. Dudley Evans, New York city; Dr. George L. Magruder, Washington, D.C.; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; Col. William F. Prosser, Washington, and John F. Schroers, Missouri.

Among the officers available for the place of commandant of the navy yard, League Island, is Capt. Joseph E. Craig, who is now on duty in Washington. This is a popular billet and a number of officers would like to succeed Rear Admiral Dickens there when he is detached to command the Coast Squadron as the successor of Rear Admiral Sands, who goes to the Naval Academy as the relief of Capt. Willard H. Brownson.

President Roosevelt need entertain no uneasiness regarding race suicide in the Army. As evidence of loyal support to his doctrines, a son was born to the wife of Lieutenant Michel at Fort Greble, R.I., March 4, at 1 p.m., just at the hour when the President was taking his oath of office. There are still other Army posts to be heard from.

No announcement has been made regarding the successor of Rear Admiral F. W. Dickens as commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, when he goes to command the Coast Squadron, but it is learned unofficially that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is considering the name of Capt. Edwin Longnecker in this connection.

We publish under our Army head some interesting comments of Brigadier General Lee, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, in the case of Sergeant Webb, 8th U.S. Cav., who was tried in connection with the mismanagement of the exchange at Fort Sill.

All of the recently qualified second lieutenants in the Marine Corps are to be ordered to the School of Application at Annapolis. In entering the school they will be divided into two general classes for the purpose of convenience in assigning them to work.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, on March 9 paid \$325,000 to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne in settlement of the North Sea claims and the incident was thus closed.

The German battleship Mecklenburg, which went aground on March 4 off Hatten Reef, east of Samsø Island, has been refloated. She was leaking in several places and sailed Southward.

Capt. J. G. Muir, of the Marine Corps, on board the Illinois, has been condemned by a medical board and he will be detached from that ship and ordered home.

Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to command the 1st Battalion of Engineers, relieving Capt. Herbert Deakne, Corps of Engineers.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

So many erroneous statements have been published in the daily press and elsewhere relative to the new army rifle that special interest attaches to a report concerning the rifle, the bayonet, and on the sword carried by officers, submitted to the Chief of Staff by Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A. The important fact set forth by General Crozier is that the rifle itself is all right and is equal to the best, if not actually the best, weapon of its kind in the world. The issue of the rifle has been suspended at the instance of the President, pending a decision as to the proper type of bayonet to be used. Speaking of the rifle, General Crozier's report says:

"It was appreciated that things could be said both for and against the use of this implement, but in view of the great preponderance of opinion of practical officers in favor of the new rifle, including the rod bayonet, I recommended to the Secretary of War that the unanimous conclusions of the Trial Board, reinforced by those of the Infantry Board and the Cavalry Board, be accepted and that the new arm be adopted. I did not make this recommendation, however, without assurance by examination that, should it subsequently be considered advisable to go back to a bayonet of a form which had been previously used, there would be no difficulty in attaching to the new rifle either the bayonet which is used with the Krag-Jorgensen or, indeed, one of almost any other type, without involving radical or expensive alterations.

"Reports which have been made by officers recently returned from duty with the Japanese Army in Manchuria supply information which seems to indicate a still greater confirmation of the lesson of previous wars, notably of that in South Africa, that the increasing efficiency of the rifle was operating to prohibit the ground in front of troops in position to assaulting forces, and that this might in some cases be supposed to have proceeded so far as to force the abandonment of the attack of such positions by daylight, and the recourse to the method, heretofore considered almost impracticable, of night attack; the means for carrying out which as a regular operation will apparently have to be learned. There is thus the somewhat singular effect of the excellence of the rifle that in some cases necessitates the abandonment of an attempt to face it and the introduction of conditions under which hand-to-hand fighting may be again expected. This development constitutes a new consideration, and if it can be regarded as established the bayonet again becomes a weapon of first-class importance, and must be so designed as to be an efficient instrument. From this point of view the rod bayonet fails to meet the requirements, as it is not, and never was thought or intended to be, a thoroughly efficient weapon for purposes of hand-to-hand combat."

As for the bayonet, General Crozier states that Major Edward Burr, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, considers the bayonet in use with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to be a good intrenching tool, and that there is no need to abandon it for a better implement for this purpose. On the other hand, there are found objections to the use of any intrenching tool which also serves as a bayonet; the reasons usually given being that the latter use is apt to involve digging with the bayonet while it is attached to the gun, and the danger of bending the barrel or of clogging it up with earth. General Crozier also quotes the following from his annual report for 1902: "The rod bayonet, as it is called, has been considered before, but has never received a thorough trial in the Service. Its great advantage is that it lightens the weight made up of the gun, bayonet, and bayonet scabbard, and by dispensing with the latter two as separate articles to be carried permits the soldier to carry with him an intrenching tool of sufficient size and weight to be serviceable. There are differences of opinion as to the value of the rod bayonet; although less effective as a bayonet alone than the one now in use in the Service, it is undoubtedly of some value in converting the musket into a pike, and in view of the increasing prominence of the intrenching tool and the decreasing occasion for the use of the bayonet, its experimental substitution is in line with apparent progress in subordinating the latter to the former."

In his report Captain Foltz stated that the rod bayonet was considered a desirable substitute for the knife bayonet. Captain Munson said: "The enlisted men had no criticisms whatever to offer, nor had the officers, with the exception of a very few, on the subject of the rod bayonet. The arguments presented by these officers against the adoption of a rod bayonet were as follows: As it does not resemble a bayonet in form it is therefore lacking in moral effect. That it is too slender to produce a 'knock out' wound. That such a bayonet has already been tested by the Army and found wanting."

It is pointed out that if a new design of bayonet shall be found desirable it can easily be adopted, as no issues of the new rifle have yet been made to troops, and the subject of the adoption of almost any form of bayonet can be considered without embarrassment. The subject would seem to be a proper one for consideration by the General Staff. Several rifles are now being fitted with bayonets of different forms, and will shortly be ready for examination. General Crozier continues:

"The letter of the President enclosed with your note refers also to the sword carried by officers. This sword was prescribed by G.O. No. 81, of July 17, 1902. It was adopted by the board of officers appointed by Par. 14 of S.O. No. 52, of 1902, which consisted of the following, all of the Army: Brig. Gen. Robert P. Hughes, Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Barry, William S. Patten, Marion P. Maus, Charles G. Treat, John Van R. Hoff, Major George P. Scriven, Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Hugh J. Gallagher, Lawson M. Fuller.

"The sword is intended for both cutting and thrusting purposes, having a sharp point and very slight curvature. It is rather light for a good cutting weapon, and for a perfect thrusting weapon it should be straight. It is in some respects possibly a compromise between lightness and efficiency, and in the last respect is a considerable improvement on the one which it replaced. The board which adopted it had also to consider all other articles of equipment and all articles of uniform, and was thus not only burdened with duties of a widely varied character, but was perhaps not selected as it might have been if the subject of the sword had been its principal consideration; notably there is not known to have been an expert swordsman among the membership. The sword as made has not a very sharp edge; of course it could be sharpened to any degree, but as it is used with a metal scabbard it is probable that a fine edge would soon be dulled. I am having made a wooden scabbard, and also a metal scabbard fitted with a wooden strip upon which it is sought to make the edge of the blade bear, in an effort

to produce something which will be serviceable and at the same time will not turn a sharp cutting edge. These scabbards will shortly be ready for examination by any body which may be directed to consider the subject."

A special committee of the General Staff, of which Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., is the senior member, will consider the bayonet and sword questions and after its report is made the matter will receive definite action.

General Crozier prefaces the above-quoted remarks with a long account of the various measures that were taken to test the new rifle and the rod bayonet. In the autumn of 1901, with the approval of the Secretary of War, orders were given for the manufacture of 5,000 of the new rifles at the Springfield armory for issue to the Service in order that they might receive a practical trial in the hands of troops, it being stipulated that the weapons should be fitted with the rod bayonet and that the length of the barrel should be the same as that of the Service rifle, thirty inches. It was soon discovered, however, that this means of testing the new weapon would prove exceedingly tedious and therefore upon General Crozier's recommendation the matter was referred to a board consisting of Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, Frank DeW. Ramsey, Fred L. Munson, Tracy C. Dickson. The board was directed to ascertain first, if the new rifle was a suitable one for the United States Service; second, if it was sufficiently superior to the Service rifle to justify its substitution therefor in the Service, and third, what modifications or changes, if any, were needed or recommended before its issue for general trial by troops.

This board, with seven non-commissioned officers to assist in the trials, went first to the Springfield Armory to familiarize themselves with the manufacture and operation of the rifle and afterwards to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground to complete the firing tests of the weapon. Tests were made with barrels of four different lengths, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, and thirty inches, the elements affected by barrel lengths being velocity, accuracy of aim and the reach when the gun is used as a pike, the last concerning the use of the rifle with the bayonet. The firing tests were made at ranges of 500, 1,000, and 1,500 yards, each marksman being required to make a target each day with experimental rifles of three different lengths of barrel, with the U.S. rifle model of 1898, and with two models of experimental carbines, the bullet used being the same as that used in the present Service rifle. As a result of the firing on the 500-yard range the board suspended firing with the twenty-six-inch experimental rifle and the experimental carbines. It was demonstrated that at 1,500 yards the experimental rifle is as accurate as the present Service weapon, the twenty-four-inch barrel being practically as accurate as the thirty-inch barrel. At a range of 500 yards the twenty-four-inch barrel gave better accuracy than either the twenty-two-inch or the twenty-six-inch, and was within one per cent. of the result attained with the thirty-inch barrel; while at a 1,000-yard range its accuracy was superior to that of the thirty-inch barrel, and at both ranges it was superior to that of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

As to the suitability of the general design of the rifle for the military service, the board reported that the tests show that the degree of skill and effort required for its manipulation is less than that for most arms of the same type; and that while the thirty-inch barrel rifle is easily handled, the twenty-four-inch is more easily handled under all conditions. In all the firing done by the members of the board and by the non-commissioned officers, the recoil of the experimental rifle with the twenty-four-inch barrel was not noticeably greater than with the present Service arm.

In making a general comparison between the twenty-four-inch and the thirty-inch barrels, both for the experimental rifle, the board said: "A comparison of the twenty-four and thirty-inch barrels shows that, first, the former is 0.72 pounds lighter than the latter, but as the thirty-inch rifle must also have a full length hand guard, the saving in weight will be somewhat greater. Second, the former is equally accurate. Third, the former will have the same penetration when its muzzle velocity is increased to 2,300 feet per second. Fourth, the former can be more easily manipulated and is better balanced. Fifth, the length of the former is such that the same gun can be issued to all branches of the Service without the slightest modification. The board, therefore, recommends that the length of the barrel of the experimental rifle be reduced to twenty-four inches, and that all troops of the Regular Army be equipped with the same arm, accessories, and cartridge belt."

The reports as to the opinion of officers to whom the rifle was shown were that it is suitable for the military service; that it is much superior to the rifle now in use; that it should be adopted for all branches of the military service. The Cavalry made no objection to the increased length and weight beyond those of the carbine. No serious complaint was made of the increased recoil. At Atlanta several of the expert shots of the well known Georgia rifle team experimented with the rifle and were highly pleased with it.

In reviewing the proceedings of the board, whose conclusions were unanimous on each point, General Crozier states that when its members separated, each, with the exception of Captain Dickson, visited various military posts where he exhibited and explained the rifle to officers and men, subjected it to careful firing tests and described the proceedings of the board. The opinions of the officers and men at each post thus visited were reported to the Chief of Ordnance, and these opinions were virtually unanimous in favor of the new weapon.

The rifle was exhibited at ten posts, at which there were serving 223 officers and 4,669 enlisted men. The new rifle was also referred to the Infantry Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and to the Cavalry Board at Fort Riley, Kan., both of which unanimously recommended the adoption of twenty-four inches as the length of barrel for all arms of the Service.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON OUR MANEUVERS.

The Berlin Militaer Wochenblatt of Nov. 15, 1904, received in our office early in December, contained an article on our last autumn maneuvers, which has been translated by Lieut. W. Krueger, 30th Inf., for the Second (military information) Division, General Staff, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the translation. Speaking of the review on Sept. 10 the German paper states that it made a good impression. Some feet or exhaustion prevented the attendance of about thirty per cent. of the men and several militia regiments refused to march to the reviewing ground, and there was no power to compel them. After this statement appears an interrogation mark (?), apparently indicating skepticism on the part of the editor as to the accuracy of this statement by the author of the article, which is signed "Pr." He says:

"The troops of the Regular Army solved their prob-

lems satisfactorily, and appeared to be good field soldiers. The militia made on the whole a better impression, than in last year's maneuvers in Kentucky, because more regiments from the Northern States were represented, which, from a pecuniary standpoint, are better supplied and have also better material of which to make soldiers, at their disposition, than the Southern States. Of course the militia had a large percentage of foot-sore men, which was not surprising, as many of them wore their 'Sunday-go-to-meeting shoes' on the maneuver terrain, thereby quickly rubbing their feet sore; others are not used to hardships at all, and many of the so-called 'substitutes,' men recruited only for the maneuver period in order to fill the regiment, have not the slightest inkling of the soldiers' trade.

"The Militia Artillery, with exception of one battery, which was still equipped with ancient bronze cannon, was fairly satisfactory. The problem of the Militia Cavalry is, to say the least, difficult of solution. The men are obliged to use their own horses which are, of course, of very indifferent value, according to the individual resources of their owners. There are, of course, exceptions, for instance the Cavalry of New York, which is composed mainly of wealthy men; the low prices of horses in the Western States make uniformity of mounts in their regiments a possibility; the Militia Cavalry of the Southern States is, however, simply worthless. Beside the horse from the livery stable one sees heavy farm animals, brood mares, or miserable little ponies. The men cannot be expected to put much strain on their horses, and consequently the four troops of Militia Cavalry assigned to the Brown Army proved more of a nuisance than an aid.

"For political reasons some colored militia had been ordered to attend the maneuvers, but could not participate, however, as the white troops and many officers refused to go through the exercises with them.

"The loading was accomplished smoothly, but the transportation consumed much time, railroad managements being anything but accommodating, and obliging troop trains to give freights the right of way. A railroad journey of 1,000 kilometers, not an unusual occurrence here, takes usually forty hours. Further, it is not at all unusual for a train to be from ten to fifteen hours late."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR MILITARY ACADEMY.

The appropriations in the Military Academy Bill as it was approved March 3 were as follows: Permanent establishment, \$267,500; extra pay of officers on detached service, \$24,300; band, field musicians and other enlisted men, \$103,528.38; pay of civilians, \$55,280; current and ordinary expenses, \$116,655; miscellaneous items and incidentals, \$46,555; buildings and grounds, \$59,895. This includes \$2,500 for building a provisional contagious-disease hospital and \$5,000 for restoring Fort Putnam. The bill gives the associate professor of mathematics the pay and allowances of major and provides that the position shall be filled by the detail of an officer from the Army at large; also that the swordmaster shall have the pay, allowances and emoluments of a captain mounted. The bill carries with it a proviso authorizing the appointment of Generals Hawley and Osterhaus as brigadier generals, retired, and amends Sec. 1111, Rev. Stat., to read as follows:

"Sec. 1111. The Military Academy band shall hereafter consist of one teacher of music, who shall be the leader of the band, one enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader, and of forty enlisted musicians. The teacher of music shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant, not mounted; the enlisted band sergeant and assistant leader shall receive \$600 per year; and of the enlisted musicians of the band, twelve shall each receive \$34 per month, twelve shall each receive \$25 per month, and the remaining sixteen shall each receive \$17 per month, and each of the aforesaid enlisted men shall also be entitled to the clothing, fuel, rations, and other allowances of musicians of Cavalry; and the said teacher of music, the band sergeant and assistant leader, and the enlisted musicians of the band shall be entitled to the same benefits in respect to pay, emoluments, and retirement arising from longevity, re-enlistment, and length of service as are, or may hereafter become, applicable to other officers or enlisted men of the Army."

It is also provided that "in carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1902, after general plans have been prepared and approved by the Secretary of War, he may, within the limit of cost fixed, proceed with their execution in such order as the detailed plans may be approved by him and in such manner, by contract or otherwise, as he may see fit."

EXPERIMENTS WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

With great interest the Navy Department is awaiting the reports from the North Atlantic Fleet upon the experiments of wireless telegraphy. Instructions were prepared by Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, for the officers of the fleet who would have charge of the wireless work. In a memorandum to the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, Admiral Manney stated that Lieut. J. M. Hudgins had been ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief for duty in connection with wireless telegraphy, and that instruments had been furnished by three of the principal companies, viz., the National Electric Signaling Company (Fessenden), the Telefunken Company and the American DeForest Wireless Telegraph Company, which would be available for test and comparison with the Slaby Arco sets and with each other, the first two on board ship and the last on shore. These instruments included four types of receiving megaphones; four types of spark gaps; three types of primary condensers; three types of electrolyte detectors; two types of coherers, and useful devices due to the inventive faculties of operators or others in the fleet. In his letter Admiral Manney stated that the presence in the fleet of twenty-three vessels equipped with wireless telegraph outfits would doubtless bring out the defects, limitations and possible new uses of wireless telegraphy more clearly than has heretofore been done in our Service. The Commander-in-Chief was requested to instruct Lieutenant Hudgins to report specifically on the following points and to collect additional data likely to add to the usefulness of or lead to improvements in this method of communication and be of value to the Bureau of Equipment in equipping ship and shore stations:

(a) Relative merits of the two operating stations of the Kentucky when used with the same apparatus and operators.

(b) Relative value of the Fessenden and Telefunken sets installed for comparison and test on Alabama and

Illinois. Attention is directed in this connection to the Telefunken multiple spark gap designed for using high potentials in connection with comparatively small capacities, and the comparatively low potential used in the Fessenden system. The relative ease, permanence of adjustment and simplicity of parts should also be reported upon.

(c) Uses and limitations of the interference preventer and secrecy sender supplied with the Fessenden set of the Alabama.

(d) Value of the telephone receiving sets manufactured at the New York yard. (Issue of these sets will be discontinued until this report is received.)

(e) Necessity for a "call" and for visible as compared with audible reception.

(f) Influence of weather and time of day on sending and receiving. Also influence of magnetic direction of sending from receiving station.

(g) Influence of shape and position of aerial and whether insulated or bare.

(h) Installations showing markedly poorer or better results than the average.

(i) Merits of a composite system made up of best parts of systems available for comparison.

(j) Mechanical and electrical advantages of alternate over interrupted current for sending.

(k) Changes necessary in existing installations to increase sending and receiving radius.

(l) Average sending speed of operators of the fleet means proposed to increase it. Limiting of number of words per minute that can be recorded on coherer, on telephone, minimum practice necessary for expert operators.

(m) Speed in miles per hour and distance traveled by a message of twenty words if all vessels equipped were in column at reliable receiving distance.

(n) Suitability of the present standard wave length (320 meters) for ships. Attention directed in this connection to wave lengths of 960 meters to which high power shore stations and kite materials will be tuned.

(o) Percentage of variation from standard wave length which will render present receivers non-responsive.

(p) Apparent variation of wave length of same circuit with same adjustments, due to inaccuracy of wave meter or condition of atmosphere.

(q) Number and designation of standard wave lengths that should be adopted to enable messages to be exchanged freely between ships without interference when all are within signalling distance.

In addition it has been suggested to the Commander-in-Chief that when the fleet arrives at Pensacola a test be made of the effectiveness of wireless telegraphy while the guns are firing on the range. The bureau wishes to know whether the firing will retard or interrupt the receiving of messages and also whether the telephone is equally effective under war conditions while the ship is in action.

REUNION AND DINNER OF 7TH ARMY CORPS.

A delightful and informal dinner was given to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on the evening of March 6, 1905. The committee of arrangements were Capt. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., chairman; Major J. R. Kean, U.S.A., and Major C. B. Baker, U.S.A. The following were present: Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, General Hawkins, General Burt, Colonel Livermore, Colonel Pond, Colonel Dorst, Colonel New, Colonel Fowler, Colonel Roller, Colonel Stuart, Major Bellinger, Major Baker, Major Kean, Major Pilcher, Major Wright, Captain Calfee, Captain Percy, Captain Cannon, Captain Burt, Captain Lorson, Captain Summerlin, Captain Salamonsky, Captain Ramsey, Captain Bell, Captain Michie, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Brown, Dr. Richards, Dr. Ross, Dr. Kramer, Dr. Donlan; also the following guests: General Humphrey, General Bliss, General Johnston and Colonel Craighead.

There were no set speeches, but anecdotes and reminiscences of the days gone by were generally exchanged and the evening was greatly enjoyed by all present.

In view of the generally expressed desire of all members heard from, that an organization for future reunions be effected and inasmuch as the hasty organization made in Cuba in the spring of 1899 has been allowed to lapse, it was resolved:

"That this gathering of former members of the 7th Army Corps of the U.S. Army in the Spanish War, do now proceed to organize an association to be known as the Society of the 7th Army Corps of the United States Army in the War with Spain.

"That membership in said society shall be confined to those who served honorably in such corps, either as commissioned officers or as enlisted men.

"That the officers of this society shall be a president, a vice-president, secretary and treasurer, a chaplain and an historian—the secretary and treasurer to be appointed by the president.

"That we proceed at once to the election of these officers and that the President be requested to appoint a committee of three to prepare the necessary by-laws and constitution which shall be in force when they shall have been duly approved by him."

In accordance with the foregoing resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the following officers were elected to serve until the next meeting: President, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee; vice-president, Col. Winfield T. Durbin, 161st Indiana Vols.; chaplain, Chaplain Frank Stringfellow, 4th Virginia Vols.; historian, Major George R. Fowler, surgeon, U.S. Vols.; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Robert E. L. Michie (temporarily).

THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

On another page of this number we give a detailed account of the military parade in connection with the inauguration of President Roosevelt at Washington, March 4. One of our correspondents, an officer of Cavalry graduated from the Military Academy, expresses regret that the corps of cadets should have been subjected to the disadvantage, as compared with former occasions, by being split up in the parade. He says: "The corps has earned the reputation of being the best marching Infantry battalion in the country and, I believe, in the world. This has been certified to on numerous occasions by eminent soldiers of foreign armies. Is it not a pity that they should be required to appear as Cavalry and Artillery organizations? We all know and glory in the knowledge that the cadets can ride and handle both sabers and fire guns, but is it not too much to expect that, when formed as a provisional troop and battery and mounted on inferior horses, they will excel a well-mounted and equipped troop or battery, every man of which rides his own horse every day? And yet we all do expect—and rightly—that our corps of cadets will bear off the palm in every parade in which it appears. Let the battalion stick to its proper role in future parades and appear as one, or, if necessary, two, battalions of Infantry without a peer as

far as our knowledge goes, and leave the Cavalry, field and mountain batteries to be represented by those whose special work it is. Almost anyone can ride a horse at a walk or lead a mule in a parade, but who can march like the boys who wear the gray?"

Some criticism was made by General Staff officers and other military observers of the marching of the Provisional Regiment of Coast Artillery in the 2d Brigade. It is true that these men did not march as might be expected, but this may easily be accounted for by the fact that it was a provisional regiment. The battalion of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment did well and much enthusiasm was shown by Army officers over the excellent showing made by the 1st Battalion of Philippine Scouts. These little men certainly put up a soldierly appearance and deserved the applause granted them by the onlookers. The Provisional Regiment of bluejackets from the Colorado and West Virginia were warmly applauded, the dog mascot which the Colorado men carried with them throughout the parade adding to the warmth of their greeting. The squadron of the 9th Cavalry, under the command of Major J. B. Erwin, was one of the best drilled and most soldierly organizations in the parade. The President gave them a warm hand-clasp as they passed his reviewing stand. The battalion of the 5th Infantry, constituting part of the so-called Provisional Regiment of Infantry, received most favorable comment, but the battalion of the 8th Infantry, according to military observers of the War Department, did not march so well, and as the companies are scattered among several posts, it could hardly be expected to make as good a showing as a regiment that drills as a unit.

As a whole, the organized militia did well in the parade. Some of the militiamen from the South marred their appearance by wearing fantastic uniforms. The 13th New York made a particularly fine showing, and paraded the largest number of men that ever appeared in an inaugural as a single regiment. It had exactly 1,000 officers and men in the march, and after the parade the men were dismissed and allowed to roam at will to see the sights. This is a good test for discipline, and when the roll was called previous to entraining not a man was missing, and when the armory was reached exactly 1,000 officers and men broke ranks. This is a fine exhibition of discipline, and Colonel Austen has received a number of congratulatory letters upon the showing of his command.

Squadron A, the 23d Regiment, the 1st Signal Company and the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., are also among those who come in for high praise.

The fact that the 7th Cavalry appeared in the inaugural parade dressed in the new full-dress cap, blue blouse and olive-drab breeches has subjected them to considerable criticism in Washington. This criticism, which applied as well to the battery of Field Artillery stationed at Fort Myer, is most unjust. These troops were dressed strictly according to G.O. 197 of 1904, the latest uniform order of the Army, which prescribes, in the table of occasions, that mounted troops shall be so dressed.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

An exceptionally pretty wedding at Santa Barbara, Cal., Feb. 21, was that of Thomas Driscoll, of San Francisco, and Miss Alice Bacon, of Santa Barbara, which was witnessed in the old Santa Barbara mission by over three hundred of the most fashionable society people of the Pacific coast. The hands of young women, friends of Miss Alice Bacon that was, Mrs. Thomas Driscoll that is, had added to the beautiful setting in the church of a century ago just enough of flowers and ferns and fruit blossoms to make the church a picture in which all became background, felt but not obtruding, when the bridal party became its central figure. The pretty maid of honor was Miss Cornelia Kempf, and the bridesmaids, Miss Eleanor Phelps, daughter of Commander Phelps, U. S.N., and Miss Katherine Kutz, daughter of Chief Engineer Kutz, U.S.N. Miss Bacon arrived with her parents and the bride's party proceeded slowly from the church entrance to the foot of the high altar, one of the most charming bridal parties ever formed. The little Misses Park, of Santa Barbara, were the ribbon girls. The ushers followed them. The bridesmaids were in pink chiffon cloth and wore large Gainsborough hats. The gowns were elaborately made and were strikingly effective. The shower bouquets were of pink bridesmaid's roses. Miss Cornelia Kempf, as maid of honor, wore an effective gown of white chiffon cloth over pink. Miss Bacon, whose face was hidden in veils of tulle, was gowned in old point lace over white chiffon. The gown was made with train and was a San Francisco creation. Pay Director Bacon, U.S.N., accompanied his daughter. Mrs. Bacon wore a gown of brown velvet and Mrs. Driscoll one of dark chiffon velvet. Both were most becoming. The marriage ceremony of the Catholic church was performed by Archbishop Riordan, assisted by the Rev. Father McSweeney, of Oakland; the Rev. Father Gleason, of San Jose, and the Rev. Father Mulligan, of St. Joseph's church, San Francisco. The nuptial high mass followed, sung by the Rev. Father McSweeney, the Rev. Father Gleason, a former tutor of the groom; the Rev. Father Mulligan, Superior Galuber of the mission monastery, and other Franciscan priests. A choir of forty voices sang the Kyrie in four parts, the Panis Angelicus and the Benedictus. The perfect harmony of the music was well supported by the trained voices. The Rev. Father Florian, a mission priest, directed the music. Boys from St. Anthony's Franciscan College and men from the mission community lent their voices in making the wedding ceremony one never to be forgotten. Upon the arm of her husband the young bride, not yet out of her teens, smiled her way to her carriage and returned to her home, where an elaborate wedding breakfast and a reception occupied the early afternoon. Pretty floral bells, tiny of course, hung over the tables, and at the very happy bridesmaids' table there was a wedding cake in pink. Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll will go directly East and expect to sail for Europe, where they will travel indefinitely.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the American Ambassador, to Dr. Edwin Mende, of Zurich, Switzerland, took place March 1 in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Paris, France, and was followed by a reception at the American Embassy. The wedding was a brilliant event. The guests, who filled the body of the church, included the leading officials of the French government, the ambassadors, ministers, many members of the old nobility of France and crowds from the American colony. There were six bridesmaids in dainty green and pink costumes, with broad-brimmed hats and sweeping plumes. The bride, who entered upon the arm of General Porter, wore a white satin dress elaborately trimmed with lace and sprays of orange blossoms.

Miss Anita Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poor, and Lieut. Roscoe Carlisle Bulmer, U.S.N., aide to the President, were married at St. Thomas's Church,

Washington, D.C., March 7. The bride wore a bridal robe of simple white satin. The only ornamentation was in the corsage trimming of point lace, draped in a yoke effect. Point lace also formed the sleeve trimming. She wore a tulle veil, held in place by a chaplet of orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss McCauley, the maid of honor, wore a dainty gown of white chiffon cloth. Other maids were the Misses Henrietta Lowe, Eleanor Foraker, Grace Bell, Elsie Hoban, Julia Kellogg, and Belle Hagner. At the altar Lieutenant Bulmer, with his best man, Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., awaited the bridal party, which was preceded by the ushers, Major Charles L. McCauley, U.S.M.C., Lieut. George N. Hayward, U.S.N.; Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, U.S.N.; Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N.; Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A.; Lieut. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N.; Capt. William Lassiter, U.S.A.; Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A.; Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. Walter B. Izard, U.S.N. A reception and wedding breakfast followed in the ballroom at Rauscher's, where Mrs. Poor welcomed the guests, assisted by her elder daughter, Mrs. Maus, who had just returned from the Philippines. Besides the bridal party there were present Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Misses Matilde Townsend, Pauline Morton, Helen Bell, Mrs. Maus, and Mr. Clive Du Val, of New York. Among the out-of-town guests were the following from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Du Val and Mr. Coutts; Mrs. Franklin Clark, Mrs. J. Alexander Schriver, Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Norman James, Mr. and Mrs. Willing Brown and Mr. Eugene Greenway, of Baltimore. After a wedding trip of a few weeks Lieut. and Mrs. Bulmer will return to Washington to remain until the former receives further orders.

Miss Matilda Bache Emory, daughter of Capt. William H. Emory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Emory, was married in New York city recently to Mr. Horatio L. Whitridge, of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. McMullap, 131 State street, Portland, Me., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Lieut. John W. Gulick, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Mabel Killoch were married at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Ocean Park, Cal., Feb. 25. They will be at home after March 10 at 351 South Stone avenue, Tucson, Lieutenant McClure being on duty in the military department of the University of Arizona.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Castle, 2503 Fourteenth street, Washington, D.C., was the scene of quiet but pleasing wedding festivities on Tuesday evening, March 7. The occasion was that of the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Castle, to Lieut. Edward Raymond Stone, 30th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Crook, near Omaha. The bridegroom, his best man, and other Army officers present were in full uniform, while the rooms were handsomely decorated with flags and flowers. Only a small party of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties was present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Tunis S. Hamlin, D.D., of the Church of the Covenant, the bride being a member of that church. The brother of the bride, Capt. Charles W. Castle, U.S.A., was best man, and her sister, Miss Anne Castle, was maid of honor. Among the wedding guests were Senator and Mrs. Nelson, Senator Clapp, Senator and Mrs. McCumber, Gen. and Mrs. Frank Smith, Mr. Charles Foster, Auditor J. J. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Holman, Mrs. George Thompson, of St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Paris Fletcher, of St. Paul; Mr. Proctor, of Minneapolis, and Mr. W. G. Jacques, of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Stone, after a short Eastern tour, will reside at Fort Crook.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Adm. Edwin S. Houston, U.S.N., retired, died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 7, 1905. He was born in Pennsylvania and appointed as acting midshipman at the Naval Academy, April 18, 1862, graduated 1865, and was assigned to the Lackawanna of the Pacific Fleet, 1866-9. He was promoted to ensign Dec. 1, 1863; master, March 12, 1868, and commissioned as lieutenant March 29, 1869. Was on the Severn, flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet, 1869-71; Lancaster, South Atlantic Station, 1872-4; at Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, 1875-6; nautical schoolship Jamestown, 1876-7; on the Hartford, South Atlantic Station, 1877-79, and at navy yard, Washington, 1879-81. He was promoted to lieutenant commander March, 1881; was on the Richmond, Asiatic Station, 1881-4; at navy yard, Norfolk, 1885-6; on the Trenton, on special service, 1886-7; on Lancaster, South Atlantic Station, 1887-9; on receiving ship Minnesota, 1889, to October, 1891. He was promoted to commander Sept. 27, 1891; commanding receiving ship Dale, March, 1892-4; commanding Machias, September, 1894-6; captain, navy yard, League Island, December, 1896, to May, 1898. During the Spanish-American War he was commander of the navy yard at League Island. He was retired in 1902, on his own application, after forty years' service, with the rank of rear admiral.

Mrs. Emma C. Foster, mother of Capt. Leo F. Foster, U.S. Art. Corps, died at Fort Fremont, S.C., on March 4 after an illness of nearly two years. Her body was taken to her old home, Alexandria, South Dakota, for burial. She leaves besides Capt. Foster a daughter, Mrs. Jerry D. Flick, of Fren Valley, near Vancouver, Wash.

Lieut. Haywood Robbins, U.S.A., retired, who died at Caraway, N.C., March 1, joined the Army as a private in Battery L, 5th U.S. Artillery, July 13, 1897, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 15th Infantry Oct. 1, 1899. He was promoted first lieutenant June 1, 1901, and retired Nov. 16, 1903, for disability in the line of duty.

Julia A. Gowing, wife of Chief Engr. Burdett C. Gowing, U.S.N., died at her home in Tully, N.Y., March 1, 1905. Beside her husband she leaves a daughter and one sister.

Mrs. Caroline G. Brooke Campbell, sister of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., died in New York city Feb. 25.

Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, father of Chaplain Herbert Shipman, U.S.A., died at Whitesboro, N.Y., Feb. 23.

Nancy Sigourney, daughter of Ensign William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24.

Mr. Kyran A. Murphy, brother of Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, U.S.M.C., died on Feb. 24 at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ex-Capt. William C. Casey, of the 7th N.G.N.Y., died at his home, Aratoma Farm, Katonah, N.Y., on Thursday, March 2, in the 67th year of his age. "He was," says Colonel Appleton in an order, "for many years a distinguished member of this regiment. He enlisted in

Company H, 1861; promoted captain, Company I, 1873; resigned, 1887. Officers and members are requested to attend the funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, on Monday, March 6, at 9:30 a.m."

Capt. J. T. Martin and Lieut. C. C. Burt, of the 18th Co., C.A., U.S.A., at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., with an escort of six soldiers, arrived at the Morgue, New York city, March 6, to take charge of the body of Charles M. Deck, a member of that command, who was found dead in the Ashford Hotel, in the Bowery, March 5.

The infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 3. She was also the granddaughter of Gen. C. S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired.

PERSONALS.

A daughter, Augusta Mary, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d Inf., on Feb. 4.

Miss Cornelia Baird, of Annapolis, was a house-guest of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee during inauguration week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick are now located in their cottage, "Twin Oaks," on Rhode Island avenue, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., is in Washington, D.C., for a month on leave at 1416 K street. Mrs. Woude is with her husband.

Miss Etha Dahlgren, a granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. John A. Dahlgren, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., on a visit and is staying at the Grafton Hotel.

The troubles and tribulations of Pay Insp. John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N., seem to have come to a head recently by his detachment from duty at the League Island Navy Yard. This officer has been in difficulty before, and was out of the Service for several years.

Tokio despatches of March 6 stated that Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., accompanied by his aides, Capt. Parker W. West and John J. Pershing, would leave that city for the front on March 9 to observe the operations of the Japanese armies in Manchuria.

Mrs. Thomas Wheeler, with Miss Leita Wheeler, whose engagement was recently announced to Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, U.S.N., are visiting Lieutenant Nelson at the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves gave a dinner for them last evening.

It is understood that the detail of Paymr. W. B. Rogers from the New York Navy Yard to the Mare Island Yard, for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, is with a view to the ultimate assumption of the duties of that office by Paymaster Rogers on the detachment of the present G.S., Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Feb. 22 says: "Capt. William B. Judson, U.S.A., and other foreign military attachés have been asked to leave Vladivostok. While no reason has been assigned, it is probable that this action is in anticipation that operations will begin there as soon as spring opens."

Dr. and Mrs. S. M. DeLoffre, of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., are in Washington for a short visit, whence they will probably go to New York for a few days. Mrs. DeLoffre will be remembered as Miss Heard, who before her marriage spent several winters in Washington. Dr. DeLoffre is an honor graduate of the Army Medical Class of 1903.

Serious charges have been preferred against 1st Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y. Lieutenant Wilhoit is to be tried by court-martial, so it is said at the War Department, on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and on the charge of having duplicated his pay accounts. The case of Lieutenant Boon, who has been sentenced to be dismissed from the Army, went to the President this week with a recommendation from the Secretary of War that the sentence be approved.

The friends and family connections of Midshipman Bradley T. Johnson, U.S.N., whose recent escapade in "frenching" to Baltimore from the Naval Academy has been extensively noted, feel a deep anxiety in the outcome of this serious breach of discipline and the hope is expressed that the published accounts are worse than the real facts of the case. Young Johnson has a wide circle of friends and relations in Richmond, Va., and his progress hitherto has been such as to warrant the feeling that the name bade fair to become a noted factor in naval affairs, as it has hitherto been in military circles.

Pay Insp. Mitchell C. McDonald, U.S.N., who has been assigned to duty as the pay officer at the Naval Home at Philadelphia, Pa., reported for that duty on Feb. 16. Those who are familiar with the genial spirit always shown by Paymaster McDonald will congratulate the inmates of the Naval Home on the acquisition of this officer for the next few years. Paymr. William A. Merritt, U.S.N., who was the immediate predecessor of Pay Inspector McDonald, goes to the New York Navy Yard as assistant to the general storekeeper at that station. Pay Inspector McDonald's last duty was at the navy hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

Gen. Anson Mills gave a dinner on Feb. 24 in Washington, D.C., the guests being Senator Culberson, Admiral Walker, General Clous, Gen. John M. Wilson, General Sawtelle, General Mackenzie, General Burt, Colonel Brayton, Colonel Mills, Colonel Morton, Mr. Marcellus Bailey, Representatives Grosvenor, Slayden, Stevens, Smith and Burleson and Captain Dickman. On Feb. 27 the same host gave another dinner at which the guests were Senator Newlands, Admiral Higginson, General Harries, Generals Davis, Humphrey, Story, Hall, Saxton, Hawkins, Dodge, Mr. Tittman, Mr. Lacey, Colonel Colton, Colonel Goodloe, Major Borden, Major Mallory and Captain Millar.

The Ladies' Afternoon Card Club at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., met at Mrs. Parkman's on Tuesday, Feb. 28. Mrs. Heard was the prize winner. Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Hanna entertained at dinner on Washington's birthday. The table was decorated in red, and souvenirs appropriate to the occasion were at each place. Those present were Major and Mrs. E. P. Andrus, Major and Mrs. T. U. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor. The Men's Bridge Whist Club met at Lieut. E. K. Sterling's on Wednesday, March 1. Lieut. C. L. Silcox, 24th Inf., reported for duty at Fort Assiniboine on Feb. 24. Mrs. Frissell entertained the following ladies at bridge whist on Friday, March 3: Mrs. Andrus, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Heard, Mrs. DeLoffre, sr., Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Parkman, Mrs. Rill, Mrs. Tracy, Miss Abbott and Mrs. Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin was the prize winner.

A son, Thomas Kessler McManus, was born to the wife of Capt. George H. McManus, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y., March 4.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of the late Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U.S.N., was in Washington, D.C., during the inaugural festivities.

Mrs. Hugh DeLacey Vincent, of New Orleans, La., is visiting Mrs. Bromwell, wife of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C.

Miss Susan D. Biddle and Major John Biddle, U.S.A., have their sister, Mrs. Copland, of Detroit, Mich., on a visit at their home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Story, jr., have returned to their home in Washington, D.C., from a trip of several months to Europe. Mr. Story is a son of Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A.

Elihu Root has positively declined to accept the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission, although urged strongly to do so by President Roosevelt when he made the offer. Mr. Root would not even take the matter under consideration.

Miss Elizabeth Wright Beers, of New York, who has been passing the winter with Mrs. J. J. Almy, widow of Rear Admiral Almy, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for her home in Brooklyn, and will sail April 29 for Europe where she will pass the summer.

John F. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government while engaged in overseeing the construction of public works at Savannah, arrived in Montreal from Quebec March 4, where they were arrested by Chief Detective Carpenter and three members of his staff.

Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, wife of Captain Cowles, U.S.N., gave a tea in Washington, D.C., March 9, in compliment to Sir Charles Wyndham, the English actor. A friendship has long existed between Mrs. Cowles and the actor, and he was one of the guests present at her marriage to Captain Cowles, in London, some years ago. Another guest of the afternoon was Gilbert Farquhar, of Sir Charles's company, who is the brother of Baron Horace Brand, Master of the Household of King Edward VII.

From Fort Caswell, N.C., March 6, a correspondent writes: "Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Williams gave a dinner party on Feb. 28 to Major and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Gosman and Dr. and Mrs. Warren. Lieut. and Mrs. G. H. R. Gosman left to-day, en route for San Francisco, Cal., to sail on March 31 for the Philippine Islands. Beginning to-day, men from the 19th Company, Coast Artillery, will start to receive their discharges. Between now and the end of June many will take their discharge. Moving to Monroe for maneuvers is the latest 'pipe.'"

Capt. J. G. Eaton, U.S.N., who has been assigned to duty as captain of the navy yard, Boston, was born Jan. 29, 1847. He went to the Naval Academy in 1863. He was ordnance officer at this yard in 1872; was inspector of ordnance at South Boston in 1880-90, then of steel at Nashua. He commanded the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise from 1895 to 1897. During the Spanish war he commanded the hospital ship Solace, and then the ammunition and marine transport Resolute. His last command was the battleship Massachusetts.

Lieut. Col. Littleton Waller Tazewell Waller, U.S.M.C., who is promoted to colonel vice Burmyan, retired, on March 1, is at present in command of the Marine Barracks, at Norfolk, Va. He has been in the Marine Corps for twenty-five years, and performed valiant service during the Boxer uprising in China, of which the government took cognizance, which resulted in his advancement to the rank of lieutenant colonel. He also took an active part in the campaign in the Philippines, and is known as one of the most energetic and competent officers in the service.

Senator and Miss Kean entertained the West Point cadets at luncheon in Washington, D.C., March 4, immediately after the parade, the party consisting of 452 cadets, eleven officers, and Gen. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy. Among the women of the Army circle asked to assist Miss Kean and her sisters and house guests in entertaining the cadets were Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan. Miss Corinne Robinson and Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, who are visiting Mrs. Cowles, were also present, together with the sisters of a number of the cadets.

Mrs. A. E. Bates, wife of General Bates, U.S.A., wore white satin, with point lace, and diamond necklace on March 4 to the Inaugural ball in Washington. Mrs. Gillespie, wife of General Gillespie, U.S.A., wore white lace over satin. Mrs. Bromwell, wife of Col. Charles S. Bromwell, wore white lace over white satin, trimmed with light blue chiffon and pearls. Mrs. Nash, wife of Dr. F. S. Nash, wore white mousseline and lace. Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, wore cream white satin in Princess style, trimmed with lace, her ornaments being diamonds. Mrs. W. S. Cowles wore white satin, embroidered in silver, with diamond and pearl ornaments.

Lieut. William E. Mould, 18th U.S. Inf.; Lieut. Rowland W. Boughton, 1st U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Irving J. Phillipson, 1st U.S. Inf., visited the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., by invitation, March 3, for the purpose of acting as judges in the annual contest held at the academy for the purpose of determining the best drilled cadet private in the cadet corps. There is always a great deal of interest manifested in these contests, which is evidenced by the fact that there were thirty-three entries for this event. A handsome gold medal offered by the school to the successful cadet was awarded by the judges to Cadet Pvt. James B. Cress, of the Sophomore class.

Our Fort Ethan Allen correspondent says: "The friends of Gen. T. S. Peck will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent illness as to allow of him being in his office. General Peck is one man who, for a civilian, is held in the highest esteem by all of the officers and ladies at this post, as well as all other officers and ladies who have ever been stationed at this post, and also other Army and Navy officers with whom he is acquainted. As soon as a new command arrives at this fort General Peck is the first man to extend to them a welcome for the people of Vermont, as well as his city of Burlington. He is a thorough gentleman and soldier. His long experience as adjutant general of this State has made him a man of note on military subjects. The men of the fort always look forth to General Peck when they desire a favor in his reach, and he is as ready to grant it to utter strangers as to one of his closest friends. All of the officers will join in wishing that General Peck may have a long life full of joy and prosperity."

A son was born on Feb. 24 to the wife of Lieut. James Regan, jr., U.S.A.

A daughter was born at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, to the wife of Ensign William N. Jeffers, U.S.N.

The wife of Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, gave birth to a daughter Feb. 23 at Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the 14th New York in its armory in Brooklyn Thursday evening, March 16.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry Marcotte gave a dinner of ten covers in the Alcazar dining room, St. Augustine, Fla., Sunday evening, March 5, with jasmine decorations.

Miss Bessie McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, is visiting her uncle, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Maus, wife of Col. M. P. Maus, U.S.A., is in Washington, D.C., from Manila, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poor, at their home, 1614 Twenty-first street, N.W.

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, on March 6, affirmed the decision of the Court of Chancery in the suit of Charles W. Volney against Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder. This is a victory for Nixon.

In the absence of Ambassador Choate, who was ill, Secretary Carter and Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, U.S.N., Naval Attaché, represented the American Embassy at the first levee of the season at St. James' Palace, March 9.

Lieutenant Commander Gibbons, U.S.N., gave a luncheon March 6, on the Dolphin at Washington, in honor of Miss Poor and Lieutenant Bulmer, and the former was also the guest of honor at a tea given by Miss Elsie Hoban March 5.

Mrs. Albert Kautz, wife of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., gave a tea at the Golf Club, St. Augustine, Fla., March 4. Among her guests were Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. McLain, Mrs. Brooke, Miss T. Stearns, Miss Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Hurd.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., is slowly recovering from a long-continued attack of the grip. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam have had their daughter, Mrs. Schultz, and son-in-law, Dr. F. Hood Shultz, with them this winter at their home, 1706 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., March 14. After dinner Companion Bvt. Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, will read a paper entitled "Minnesota in the Battles of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864."

Lieut. Comdr. Henry F. Parmenter, U.S.N., has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Parmenter, at Newport, R.I., on his way from Boston to Washington. Lieutenant Commander Parmenter has just returned from two years' duty at the naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, and is at present on waiting orders.

Miss McCauley gave a bridesmaid dinner in Washington, D.C., March 6, in honor of Miss Anita Poor, whose marriage to Lieutenant Bulmer, U.S.N., took place March 7. The guests were Miss Carlisle, Miss Hoban, Miss Grace Bell, Miss Hagner, Miss Henrietta Lowe, Miss Eleanor Parker, with Mrs. Maus, sister of Miss Poor; and Mrs. Tuckermann, sister of the hostess.

Miss Elizabeth Baker Howard, youngest daughter of the late George T. Howard, was married at the residence of her mother on Tuesday, March 7, to Lieut. John Chowning Ashburn, 5th Inf., U.S.A. The ceremony took place in St. Matthew's church, Washington, D.C., where only the family were present. The happy couple left the same afternoon for the groom's station at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.

The common pleas judges of Cleveland, O., have completed their work of framing up a new courthouse commission by appointing Brig. Gen. Jared A. Smith, U.S.A., retired, and E. A. Cass to the two vacancies. General Smith is the Republican appointee and Cass is the new Democratic member. General Smith is well known in Cleveland as a civil engineer and public spirited citizen. For many years he was Government engineer in charge of the river and harbor improvements, and in that capacity he superintended the building of the Government breakwater in Lake Erie.

In a sketch of the "Porto Rico Soldiers," published by a Washington paper on March 8, an account of the formation of that provisional regiment appeared, which mentioned Colonel Buchanan, Major Eben Swift and Major Howze. The paper omitted to mention Major William E. Almy as the officer who was associated with Colonel Buchanan and Major Swift, who commanded at San Juan until his death, Aug. 1, 1901, when Major Howze succeeded him. Major Almy graduated at West Point in the class of 1879 and he brought the Porto Rico soldiers to Washington, D.C., for the inauguration of 1901. Major Almy was a son of the late Rear Admiral J. J. Almy, U.S.N.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending March 9, were the following: Capt. Charles G. Dwyer, U.S.A.; Capt. J. L. Barbour, U.S.A.; Capt. W. F. Martin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Martin and child; Lieut. C. B. Clark, U.S.A.; Capt. E. L. Grumley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grumley; Paymr. P. C. Kennard, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. S. Miller, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert H. Young, U.S.A.; Major W. T. Wood, U.S.A.; Major E. M. Weaver, U.S.A.; Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A.; Capt. John P. Wade, U.S.A.; Col. John B. Kerr, U.S.A.; Capt. W. J. Glasgow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Glasgow; Col. Fred A. Smith, U.S.A.; Capt. Frederick Perkins, U.S.A.; Capt. Traber Norman, U.S.A.; Capt. J. K. Miller, U.S.A.; Lieut. W. B. Day, U.S.N.; Capt. W. A. Mercer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mercer; Mrs. E. F. Glenn and Mrs. E. T. Hartmann.

The annual banquet of members of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., was held in San Diego, Cal., Feb. 25, at Hotel Brewster, and was a great success. Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N., was the guest of honor. Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., was toastmaster. The first toast proposed was "The President of the United States," which was drunk standing, after which the banqueters sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The singing of old Army songs was led by Colonel Smedberg. Among those who responded to toasts were the following: "The Navy," Rear Admiral Goodrich, U.S.N.; "The Old Navy and the New," Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; "Our Greatest Diplomat—John Hay," Capt. Charles E. Hay; "The Regular Army," Gen. H. L. Haskall; "The San Diego Association," Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A.; "Our New Post—Fort Rosecrans," Major R. H. Rolfe, U.S.A.; "Reminiscences of Our Generals at Vicksburg," Gen. C. D. Viele, U.S.A.; "The Old Army," Major Myles Moylan, U.S.A. Others present who made responses during the banquet included Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A.; Capt. Fred A. Beckwith, Johnson Puterbaugh, Col. A. S. B. Keyes, U.S.A.; Capt. C. B. Humphreys, U.S.A.

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 7.
Appointments in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be second lieutenants with rank from March 3, 1905: Henry C. Rexach, Pedro Juan Parra, Eduardo Iriarte, Teofilo Marxuach, Eugenio Carlos de Hostos, Louis S. Emmanuelli, Pascual Lopez, all of Porto Rico.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 8, 1905.

Promotions in the Army—Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Ward B. Pershing, 4th Cav., to be captain with rank from March 6, 1905, vice Livermore, 10th Cav., retired.

Appointment upon the Retired List of the Army with the Rank of Brigadier General.

Peter Josef Osterhaus, formerly a major general of Volunteers during the Civil War.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3, 1905.

Promotion in the Army—Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, A.C., to be captain, with rank from Feb. 2, 1905.

Appointment in the Army—Infantry Arm.

William L. Patterson, of Maryland, now a first lieutenant in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from Feb. 25, 1905.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate March 6, 1905.

Secretary of War, William H. Taft, of Ohio.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1905.

Appointment in the Army.

Joseph R. Hawley, to be brigadier general on the retired list.

S.O. MARCH 9, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Walter B. Barker, Q.M., will proceed from Nagasaki to Tokio, Japan, on business pertaining to the delivery of coal for the transports.

First Lieut. Frank S. Burr, 15th Inf., directed to report to Col. Charles Morris, A.C., president of Army Retiring Board, San Francisco, for examination.

The following retired officers are detailed on general recruiting service. They will proceed to places designated after their respective names March 15, relieving the active officers at those stations: Capt. Robert G. Carter, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. John L. Barbour, Parkersburg, W. Va.

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., detailed as member of examining board at Fort Myer, vice Capt. James S. Wilson, asst. surg., relieved.

The following officers are detailed members of the board for the preparation of drill regulations for Field Artillery, for the consideration of the subject of fire control for Field Artillery only: Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps; Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, Jr., 4th Inf., is extended one month.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, for four months.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 29, FEB. 20, 1905, WAR DEPT.

This is an order of thirty-four pages, which publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Lawton, Washington, of which Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf., was president, and Lieut. William Taylor, 10th Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Paul H. McDonald, 10th Inf., heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

Charge I. was conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and there were twenty-nine specifications under this charge. They alleged making false statements to his C.O., failure to pay numerous bills for goods received, amounting to several thousands of dollars, duplicating his pay accounts, procuring money on worthless checks, and obtaining money by means of other false representations, etc.

Charge II. was "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and Charge III., "Violation of the 60th Article of War."

The specifications under the last named charges included absence without leave, duplication of pay accounts, making false affidavits, and drunkenness. He was found guilty of all charges and specifications, and was sentenced "To be dismissed the Service, and to be confined at hard labor, in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct, for the period of two years." The sentence was approved by President Roosevelt.

McDonald was appointed a second lieutenant in October, 1903, while a sergeant in the 12th Cavalry.

G.O. 34, MARCH 2, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

In order to fix more definitely the accountability for thermometers and hygrometers for use in connection with the ventilation of magazines containing powder at sea-coast fortifications, such property now on hand will be transferred and hereafter issued and accounted for as follows:

All thermometers and hygrometers for use in connection with the ventilation of magazines now on hand and borne on Engineer Department and Signal Corps property returns will be transferred to the Ordnance Department and in future these instruments will be issued only by the latter department. This is not to interfere with the issue of Signal Corps instruments issued for other purposes to sea-coast fortifications.

Artillery district commanders will cause their district artillery engineer and signal officers to make these transfers to the district ordnance officers on regular invoices and receipts, and in future requisitions for these instruments for the use stated and to carry out the provisions of Artillery Memorandum No. 4, War Department, Dec. 20, 1904, will be made upon the Ordnance Department only.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 36, MARCH 6, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the following acts and joint resolutions of the Congress which were all duly approved:

I. Act to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and the care and support of insane persons in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

II. Act authorizing the President to nominate and appoint William L. Patterson a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

III. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Frutos Tomas Plaza, of Ecuador.

IV. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Luis Bogran H., of Honduras.

V. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the militia Cavalry organization at Chattanooga, Tennessee, a certain unused portion of the national cemetery reservation at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

G.O. 37, MARCH 8, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1905, entitled "An act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906," officers of The Military Secretary's Department who have heretofore been designated by the title of Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Chief of

the Record and Pension Office will hereafter be designated by and will bear the title of Military Secretary.

2. Any reference in Army Regulations to the office of Assistant General of a territorial division or department is by the act of Congress above referred to changed to Military Secretary of such division or department. (984925, M.S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 11, FEB. 28, 1905, WAR DEPT.

The following decisions have been made and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Mileage of an officer changing station.—An officer under orders to change station with his command, i.e., by traveling with troops, who takes advantage of a leave of absence before he joins his new station, is not entitled to mileage from the old to the new station. As the order requiring his travel entitles him only to actual transportation, his delay in joining his station, being for his own convenience, can not create a right to mileage; but on joining his new station he may be reimbursed by the Quartermaster's Department in an amount equal to what it would have cost the United States to transport him to his destination at the time of the transportation of his command, provided an additional cost would have been incurred had he accompanied the command. Or, if he so elects, he may be furnished with actual transportation for the journey such as he would have received had he accompanied the command.—(Decision Chief of Staff, Jan. 23, 1905.) (958074, M. S.O.)

2. Instruction in swimming.—General Orders, No. 53, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, December 29, 1896, has been revoked by the subsequent publication of orders covering the subject matter of that order, notably General Orders, No. 125, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, September 29, 1900.

The fact that swimming, which was specifically mentioned in General Orders, No. 53, of 1896, was not so mentioned in subsequent orders, in no way relieves commanding officers of the duty of providing for the instruction of their commands in swimming, where opportunity is available.—(Decision Chief of Staff, Jan. 24, 1905.) (955466, M.S.O.)

3. Infantry Drill Regulations, 1904 Edition.—Page 78, Paragraph 207, fourth line, the word "second" is a typographical error, and should be "first," so as to read, "At the first command," etc.—(Decision Chief of Staff, Feb. 2, 1905.) (972203, M.S.O.)

4. Campaign badges.—Service in the Navy or Marine Corps.—An officer or enlisted man of the Army who rendered, while an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps, service which would have entitled him to a campaign badge had it been rendered as an officer or enlisted man of the Army, is entitled to such campaign badge.—(Decision Chief of Staff, Feb. 28, 1905.) (968262, M. S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

[Par. 3 was first published in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 11, 1905, Page 6, in our Interpretations to Tactical Questions. Ed.]

CIRCULAR 12, MARCH 9, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Complaint having been made that officers inspecting troops insist that small arms at inspection shall be free from oil, attention is invited to the instructions concerning the lubrication of small arms contained in the "Description and Rules for the Management of U.S. Magazine Rifle, Model 1888, and Magazine Carbine, Model 1899, Caliber .30," Pages 43, 46 and 47; also to the "Description and Rules for the Management of the U.S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903, Caliber .30," Pages 22, 29 and 34. These rules will be observed. (969739, M.S.O.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 1, FEB. 11, 1905, SIGNAL OFFICE.

Announces that an eligible list for promotion to the grade of first class sergeant, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, will be prepared after examination of sergeants and corporals, from time to time, and as a rule promotion hereafter will not be made except from those eligible. The scope of the examination is also given.

The first examination will be held in the United States in April, 1905. Examination in the Philippines will take place at a date to be fixed by the chief signal officer, Philippines Division.

As regards Alaska, similar action will be taken by the signal officer in charge of the military telegraph system.

It is to be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not insure promotion which, in the future as in the past, will be made on the recommendation of commanding officers.

In very exceptional cases commanding officers may recommend corporals for this examination, with the distinct understanding that no corporal shall later be recommended for a first-class sergeant until he shall have been promoted to be a sergeant and served six months in that grade.

CIRCULAR 8, MARCH 3, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Published a memorandum report, approved by the War Department on Feb. 28, 1905, on certain questions concerning the examination an officer would be required to take on March 15, 1905, under provisions of Circular No. 4, War Department, 1905.

The questions asked were what examination an officer will be required to take, who has certificates of proficiency in subjects XII to XXI, inclusive, General Orders, No. 21, A.G.O., Feb. 26, 1903, and who has taken the "Recitation A.G.O." in the Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery as required by Par. 27, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, June 27, 1904. Also is an examination required by Coast Artillery only or does it include subjects II and III, Par. 16 (first term) same order?

The answer is as follows:

"Par. 27, G.O., No. 115, W.D., 1904, refers to new Drill Regulations that have been adopted." The new Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery have not been adopted; they have not even been completed. The advance successive editions that have been issued cover the subject only in part, and have been published provisionally with a view to test. Paragraph 27, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, 1904, does not, therefore, apply to officers who are exempted by War Department orders from pursuing the course of instruction in "II, Drill Regulations" and "III, Artillery," page 8 of same order, and will not apply until after the new Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery shall have been issued in full, and formally adopted by the Secretary of War, although all officers should in the meantime so study the provisional regulations as to enable them to carry out the instructions in the provisional Drill Regulations, page 1, that 'company commanders should be instructed to make to the Chief of Artillery any suggestions which they think will add to the value of these regulations, etc.'

"Those officers of Coast Artillery who are required by orders to attend the course of instruction in 'II, Drill Regulations' and 'III, Artillery,' Page 8, General Orders, No. 115, War Department, 1904, are, however, expected to study the old Drill Regulations in the light of such modifications as may be contained in the aforesaid provisional editions of the Drill Regulations. They are to study the old and the new conjointly, as per provisions contained in second line, page 4, Circular No. 42, War Department, 1904, and be prepared to pass examination thereon on the date fixed therefore, March 15, 1905."

G.O. 8, FEB. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The headquarters band and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., and the 6th Inf., now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Folsom street dock on Feb. 28, arriving there not later than 9 o'clock, a.m., prepared to embark for Manila.

G.O. 5, FEB. 28, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

The third battalion of the 27th Infantry will stand relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, on the arrival at that post of Companies C and D, 8th Infantry, and will then proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

Contract Surg. George R. Clayton, Columbus Barracks, will accompany the 2d Battalion, 27th Infantry, to Fort Sheridan to render medical attendance, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station.

G.O. 3, FEB. 23, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, of which Capt. Edward C. Carey, 30th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., was judge advocate, for the trial of Sergt. Edwin P. Webb, Troop B, 8th Cav.

There were four charges which were based on the 62d Article of War. The charges were: Embezzlement, perjury, false swearing, and falsifying accounts.

The several specifications alleged that the accused, while on duty as steward of the post exchange at Fort Sill, did convert to his own use certain sums of money, the property of the post exchange; that he willfully, falsely and corruptly testified in the trial of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav.; that he willfully, falsely and corruptly testified before Major Lovering, Inspector General in the course of an official investigation, and that while on duty as steward of the post exchange at Fort Sill, did during the latter part of June, 1904, falsify the ledger account of 1st Lieut. Hugh Kirkman, 8th Cav.; and during the period from May 17—June 11, 1904.

The court found the accused guilty of perjury, but not guilty of the other charges, and Sergeant Webb was sentenced to be reduced to the grade of a private and to be confined at hard labor for three months.

General Lee, commanding the Department, in reviewing the proceedings, says:

"The foregoing case of Sergt. Edwin P. Webb, Troop B, 8th Cav., is one of the most remarkable that have ever passed before the department commander for review. The prosecution appears to have been ably conducted by the judge advocate. The court is the sole judge of the credibility of the witnesses; and, to the mind of the reviewing authority, it is only upon the basis of the almost absolute disbelief of the court of certain testimony offered by the prosecution that the finding of not guilty to many of the specifications can be accounted for. There seems to be no escape from the conviction that one or more interested persons committed perjury and that the case shows a disgraceful state of affairs in connection with the post management of the exchange at Fort Sill. It is not believed that subordination in the military service has dropped to that low standard indicated in the testimony of the accused, who, in excusing his alleged falsification of accounts because so instructed by his superior officer, went to the extent of stating, under oath, that if so ordered he would 'burglarize a house' because he would be protected in doing so by his superior officer. It is hoped that the trials and partial convictions growing out of the recorded mismanagement of the exchange affairs at this post will prove a salutary example. The sentence, though deemed entirely inadequate to the crime of perjury, is, under the peculiar and anomalous circumstances of the case, approved, and will be duly executed at the station of the prisoner's troop."

G.O. 2, JAN. 12, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The major general commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the troops in this division the following names of enlisted men, who on the dates and at the places specified, distinguished themselves by especially meritorious acts or conduct in the Service.

Fahey, Patrick, private, first-class, Hospital Corps: For meritorious service in an engagement with hostile Moros near Sapacan, Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, Sept. 23, 1904, in attending to the wounded under fire and voluntarily assisting in carrying the wounded to the rear.

Pease, Frank, private, Hospital Corps: For meritorious service in an engagement with hostile Moros near Sapacan, Rio Grande Valley, Mindanao, Sept. 23, 1904, in attending to the wounded under fire and voluntarily assisting in carrying the wounded to the rear, during which he received a severe gunshot wound.

By command of Major General Corbin:

J. G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 5, JAN. 27, 1905, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, having arrived on the transport Thomas, is assigned and announced as Judge Advocate of the Division, relieving Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, judge advocate. Colonel Carbaugh will remain on temporary duty at these headquarters until Feb. 18, and then comply with provisions of Par. 8, Special Orders No. 23, c.s., these headquarters.

By command of Major General Corbin:

JOHN G. D. KNIGHT, Lieut. Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 19, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes in the station of troops in this department are ordered:

Troop F, 12th Cav., now at Lipa, Batangas, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty.

The 15th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, and the 27th Company, Philippine Scouts, now at Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, will proceed to Manila for temporary station.

Upon the departure of the troops as above directed, Lipa, Batangas, Camp Morrison, Ilocos, and Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, will be abandoned.

G.O. 6, JAN. 21, 1905, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major William H. Baldwin, commissary, is announced as chief commissary of the Department, vice Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, hereby relieved.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

G.O. 1, JAN. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO. Publishes the names of officers and enlisted men who have distinguished themselves in action and otherwise in the Department of Mindanao. We make extracts as follows:

Pvt. W. W. Ballou, Troop D, 15th Cav., for conspicuous gallantry. (M.H.)

Pvt. 1st Class Lonnie Bamer and Edward J. Brown, H. C., for devotion to duty during the cholera epidemic at Iligan, 1903. (C.M.)

Corporal Travis T. Bryan, Co. A, 22d Inf., gallantry. (C.M.)

Corporal Sevrino Canete, 48th Company, Philippine Scouts, for bravery in saving a comrade from drowning. (C.M.)

Sergt. W. G. Clark, 18th Battery, Field Artillery, for bravery and skill in handling gun and men in attack on Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, Feb. 14, 1904, after 2d Lieut. E. R. West, Artillery Corps, had been wounded.

Capt. Charles R. Drake, 14th Cav., for bravery and daring in leading the men of the firing line and being the first over the bamboo fence and stone wall in the capture of Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, Feb. 14, 1904. (Recommended for brevet of major.)

First Sergt. Robert W. Elder, Troop L, 14th Cav., for judgment displayed in handling men and by his individual efforts contributing more than any other soldier to the success of the attack on Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, Feb. 14, 1904. (C.M.)

Pvt. 1st Class Patrick Fahey, H.C., for attention to wounded under fire. (C.M.)

Second Lieut. C. W. Flake, 22d Inf., for gallantry in attack on cotta of Sultan of Ramalen, Lake Lanao, Jan. 22, 1904, where, in attempting to capture, rather than kill, hostile Moros, he lost his life.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav., for gallantry in driving out Moros from main trench on Mount Sulmaan, Jolo, Nov. 20, 1903, when suddenly finding himself on its flank with small reconnoitering party of Troop D, 14th Cav.

Contract Surg. O. M. Holliday, for exceptionally fine work in shooting with his pistol two out of three juramentados who had attacked and wounded three enlisted

men of Troop I, 14th Cav., near Bun Bun, Jolo, Jan. 8, 1904.

Sergt. Orlando Hughes, Troop A, 14th Cav., for manner in which he handled his detachment of ten troopers when attacked by forty or fifty Moros, killing twenty-seven of them without loss to his own detachment. This near Crater Lake, Jolo, Nov. 17, 1903.

First Class Pvt. George W. Hull, Signal Corps, for distinguished service in rescuing a fellow soldier from drowning. (C.M.)

Pvt. Timothy W. Jones, Co. C, 28th Inf., for bravery in action. (C.M.)

Pvt. Fernando Keithley, Co. H, 28th Inf., for distinguished bravery and endurance while on sentry duty. (Private Keithley died of his wounds.)

Pvt. J. A. Lechman, Co. K, 23d Inf., for bravery in action. (C.M.)

Pvt. I. Lemuel, Co. K, 23d Inf., for bravery in action. (C.M.)

Second Lieut. C. R. Lewis, 23d Inf., for bravery in action near Lake Buluan, Mindanao, June 14, 1904, when he was severely wounded.

Q.M. Sergt. Edward J. Link, Co. A, 22d Inf., for distinguished gallantry in attack on cotta of Sultan of Ramalan, Lake Lanao, Jan. 22, 1904, where, due to his coolness and good judgment, a wounded officer (Lieutenant Roberts) was rescued and a dying officer carried to a place of safety, this in presence of large force of hostile Moros. (M.H.)

Pvt. Harry Partlow, Troop D, 15th Cav., for bravery in action; after being severely wounded, assisted a wounded officer and one comrade in repulsing the attack of a large party of Montecosces. (C.M.)

Pvt. 1st Class R. E. Pastors, H.C., for bravery in action and attending wounded under fire.

Pvt. Frank Pease, H.C., for attention to wounded under fire. (C.M.)

Second Lieut. W. E. Roberts, 23d Inf., for gallantry in attack on cotta of Sultan of Ramalan, Lake Lanao, Feb. 22, 1904, where, in attempting to capture, rather than kill, hostile Moros, he was severely wounded.

Artificer John W. Schimpf, 17th Battery, F.A., for coolness during a severe storm on Lake Lanao. (C.M.)

Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., for skill and gallantry in action at Cotta Pang Pang, and for taking the field in person while suffering severely from wounds in action, and for conduct of operations resulting in the death of Panglima Hassan. (Has been recommended for the brevet of lieutenant colonel.)

Corpl. H. D. Shaddeau, Co. F, 17th Inf., for most soldierly conduct in volunteering, and for skill displayed, as guide for troops, while still suffering from wound in head in action.

First Sergt. S. M. Shewbridge, Co. B, 17th Inf., for coolness and daring in action at Cotta Tamparan, Taraca Expedition, April, 1904, when he crossed a wet ditch by vinta and succeeded in tossing a fire ball over the wall on to nipa roofs inside, destroying the buildings and forcing the abandonment of the cotta. (C.M.)

Sergt. Charles W. Stramberg, Co. C, 28th Inf., for bravery in action and volunteering for extra hazardous reconnoitering in swamp near Lubuk, Cotta Mango, Jolo, Nov. 16, 1903. (C.M.)

Corpl. Samuel Treadway, Co. G, 22d Inf., for bravery and skill in assisting in opening barricade for admission of attacking force in hostile Moro cotta, after being severely wounded and killing a Moro with his own kris in hand to hand fight. (C.M.)

Second Lieut. Eugene R. West, Art. Corps, for coolness and skill in handling gun and men of section 18th Battery, F.A., in attack on Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, Feb. 14, 1904, during which action he was severely wounded. (Recommended for brevet of first lieutenant.)

Capt. D. P. Wheeler, 22d Inf., for his conduct of affairs in the Taraca Valley from immediately after the Taraca Expedition until his death in action, April 12, 1904.

Pvt. Walter W. Woods, Co. H, 23d Inf., for conspicuous performance of sentry duty after being severely wounded. (C.M.)

By reason of the distinguished service of the 17th Battery, Field Artillery, Capt. George G. Gately, commanding, in many expeditions against hostile Moros, the Department Commander takes this opportunity to commend the battery for its esprit and general efficiency. [The letters "M.H." after a man's name means that he was recommended for a Medal of Honor, and "C.M." that he was recommended for a Certificate of Merit. Ed.]

G.O. 2, JAN. 16, 1905, DEPT. OF MINDANAO. Having received information that the 26th and 28th Batteries, Field Artillery, will be sent by steamer soon after their arrival in Manila to the stations designated in G.O. 1, Philippines Division, Jan. 7, 1905, the 17th and 18th Batteries, Field Artillery, will be in readiness at Camp Overton and Jolo, to embark promptly upon arrival of the incoming organizations. The property pertaining to the 17th Battery which is to be transferred to the 26th Battery will be left in charge of 1st Lieut. D. F. Craig, Art. Corps, and that to be transferred by the 18th Battery to the 28th Battery will be left in charge of 2d Lieut. A. F. Brewster, Art. Corps.

G.O. 3, JAN. 19, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO. Revokes G.O. No. 5, series of 1903, and Par. 1, G.O. No. 5, series of 1904, these headquarters, and directs post commanders to designate two days each year shortly before or after Jan. 1 and July 4, as field days to be devoted to athletic sports. The order issues the necessary instructions in this respect.

G.O. 3, JAN. 18, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. So much of General Orders, No. 23, series of 1904, these headquarters, as pertains to "The season for target practice," and General Orders, No. 34, series of 1904, these headquarters, are revoked.

The season for target practice in this department will be as follows: Preliminary season—the month of February—to be devoted to preliminary instruction, sighting and aiming practice. The regular season—March 1 to May 31. The month of November is designated as the period for the supplementary course.

G.O. 4, JAN. 24, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. G.O. 35, dated Oct. 1, 1903, these headquarters, is revised. Camp Hartshorne, Lao-ang, Samar, is re-established as an independent post, to date from Jan. 1, 1905.

G.O. 5, JAN. 27, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. The 38th Company, Philippine Scouts, stationed at Catubig, Samar, P.I., having been relieved from duty with the civil government Jan. 20, 1905, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for station.

CIR. 1, JAN. 18, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. Publishes the following communication from the Headquarters Philippines Division, dated Jan. 12, 1905: "The Division Commander desires that in future no dishonorably discharged soldiers be allowed to remain in the islands, where their presence is very undesirable. It is therefore directed that, in acting on cases where the sentence is dishonorable discharge without confinement, the dishonorable discharge be made to take effect after arrival in San Francisco, where the men so discharged should be sent by first transport."

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 18, 1905, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. During the existing break in the military cable, the commercial cable will be used only for important messages, and they will be abbreviated to the greatest extent possible.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:
D. A. FREDERICK, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., is relieved from the command of the Department of the Lakes, to take effect March 31, 1905, and will then proceed to San

Francisco, Cal., and relieve Brigadier Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., from command of the Department of California, and from temporary command of the Pacific Division on April 6, 1905. (March 3, W.D.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, military secretary, is relieved from further duty in The Military Secretary's Department. Lieut. Colonel Sharpe will remain on his present duties until further orders. (March 8, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is relieved from duty in this division. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (Jan. 23, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. D. H. Brush, I.G., will proceed to Camp Overton and Camp Marahul, Mindanao, for the purpose of making investigations at those places, under instructions from the Department Commander. (Jan. 6, D. Mindanao.)

Major William A. Nichols, I.G., will proceed on or about March 15, 1905, to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 2, 1905, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G., Northern Division. (Feb. 28, N. Div.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Frederick K. Ward, I.G., is extended twenty days. (March 7, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sergt. J. H. Supple, Camp Vicars, Mindanao, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (Jan. 24, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: John M. Sausser, Samar, will proceed to Oras, Samar, for duty. Paul Lucas, now on duty at Manila, will proceed to Llorente, Samar, for duty. Arthur G. Wood, now at Manila, will proceed to Parang, Mindanao, for duty, relieving John R. Callahan, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 24, Phil. D.)

The following changes of stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Herman E. Albert, now on duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, will proceed to Taft, Samar, for duty. James J. Greene, now at Indang, Cavite, will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty, relieving Paul Lucas, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John C. Walser will be assigned to duty on the transport Wright, relieving Post Coms. Sergt. Max E. Riepe, who will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 21, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the stations of post commissary sergeants are ordered: George Bolton, upon the abandonment of Lipa, Batangas, will proceed to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty, relieving James M. Clifton, who will proceed to Manila for duty. George H. Harrell, upon the abandonment of Nueva Caceres, Ambos Camarines, will proceed to Nasugbu, Batangas, for duty, relieving John Smith, who will proceed to Manila for duty. James Mageean, upon the abandonment of Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur, will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 20, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Par. 20, S.O. 50, March 2, 1905, W.D., is so amended as to direct 1st Lieut. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., to report in person to the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty at that post. (March 6, W.D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 14, Jan. 18, 1905, W.D., as relates to Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, U.S.A., is revoked. (March 6, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Julius A. Escobar, now at Taft, Samar, is relieved from duty with the 38th Co., Philippine Scouts, and will report to the C.O., 37th Co., Philippine Scouts, for duty with that company. (Jan. 18, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surg. Frank C. Griffiths, from duty at Camp Hartshorne, Lao-ang, Samar, and will proceed to Catubig, Samar, for duty with the 39th Co. (Jan. 18, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surg. Najib Taky-ud-Deen will proceed to Oras, Samar, for duty, 5th Co., Philippine Scouts. (Jan. 18, D. Visayas.)

1st Lieut. Edward B. Vedder, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 13, D. Mindanao.)

Contract Surg. Alva R. Hull will proceed with the 43d and 44th Companies, Philippine Scouts, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 16, D. Mindanao.)

Upon arrival of 1st Lieut. H. F. Pipes, Asst. Surg., at Cottabato, Mindanao, 1st Lieut. J. W. Hanner, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty and proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for station. (Jan. 3, D. Mindanao.)

Leave for one month, to take effect in the month of March, 1905, as his services can be spared, is granted Col. John Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surg. Gen., Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 21, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, now on temporary duty at Fort Crook, Neb., will return to his proper station, Fort Robinson, Neb. (Feb. 23, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 10, 1905, is granted Major Paul Shillock, surgeon. (March 3, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Leighton R. Cornman will proceed to Ligao, Albay, for duty. Contract Surg. Frank E. Artaud will proceed to Guinayanagan, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Samuel A. Springwater, who will proceed to Manila for further orders. (Jan. 26, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. Henry M. Hall from further duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, and will proceed to Margosa Tubig, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Hubert Grieger. (Jan. 14, D. Mindanao.)

Contract Surg. Joseph W. Reddy, now at Camp Gandara, Samar, from further duty with the 18th Co., Philippine Scouts, to Loguilocan, Samar, for duty with 1st Co., Philippine Scouts. (Jan. 24, D.V.)

1st Lieut. Major A. W. Shockley, Asst. Surg., will report to Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, president of the Board of Officers at Manila to determine his fitness for promotion. (Jan. 23, Phil. D.)

Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, U.S.A., from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the general superintendent of the army transport service at San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Buford. (March 2, W.D.)

1st Lieut. John B. Huggins, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty. (Jan. 20, D. Luzon.)

1st Lieut. Percy L. Jones, Asst. Surg., will go to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty at that hospital. (March 2, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Philip F. Erck, H.C., San Juan, Porto Rico, will be sent to Springfield Armory, Mass., to relieve Sergt. First Class Harry A. Sill, H.C., who will be sent to San Juan, Porto Rico, for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

Major George M. Wells, surg., will report in person to the President of the Retiring Board at Manila. (Jan. 18, Phil. D.)

The following contract surgeons will proceed to the places designated after their names for duty: James E. Mount, to Manila; Ralph W. Newton, to Bulalacao, Mindoro; W. E. Hall, to Guinayanagan, Tayabas, and S. A. Springwater, to Manila. (Jan. 20, D. Luzon.)

The following changes in station of Medical Officers are ordered, to take effect upon the abandonment of Camp Morrison, Ilocos Sur: Contract Surg. Herbert W. Yemans will proceed to Manila for further orders; Sergt. First Class Wilfrid H. Schuyler, will proceed to Tanay, Rizal, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class John H. West, who will proceed to Manila for further orders. (Jan. 20, D. Luzon.)

The following now at Lipa, Batangas, will proceed to the station set after their respective names for duty: 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, to Manila; Sergt. First Class Ernest Grossjohann, to Manila. (Jan. 2, D. Luzon.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eugene Coffin,

Paymaster, to take effect after the arrival at Boston, Mass., for duty, of Major Herbert M. Lord, Paymaster. (March 7, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about March 16, 1905, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, Assistant Paymaster General, Chief Paymaster. (March 7, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Capt. Earl C. Carnahan from temporary duty in Washington, D.C., and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. Capt. John M. Sigworth from duty at Chicago, Ill., to take effect upon the arrival at that place of Captain Carnahan, and will then take station at Kansas City, Mo., for duty, relieving Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter from temporary duty, who will return to his proper station. (March 3, W.D.)

Leave to include March 18, 1905, is granted Contract Surg. O. M. Holliday, U.S.A. (March 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about March 8, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel M. DeLoffre, asst. surg. (March 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. William W. Reno, Asst. Surg., will proceed at once from Fort Myer, Va., to New York city, for duty as surgeon of the transport Sumner. (March 7, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Harry A. Davis, H.C., Fort Totten, will be sent to New York city, for duty aboard the transport Sumner. (March 7, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. H. C. Jewett, now at Camp Overton, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, 1st Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Jan. 4, D. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C. of E., to duty from sick in Division Hospital. (Jan. 24, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Corpl. Michael Bonin, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list. (March 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

The leave granted Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, is extended seven days. (March 3, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Capron, Signal Corps, Fort Myer, will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty in connection with the fire control work at that post. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps. (March 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Henry S. Hathaway from duty at Fort Wood to Fort Myer, Va., and assume command of the Signal Corps Post; 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally from duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 2, W.D.)

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty on the transport Ingalls and is assigned to duty on the transport Lisum, as officer in charge of cable operations, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav. (Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. John McRae, S.C., will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty.

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, Signal Corps, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him at Valdez, Alaska, will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (March 8, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William A. Kent, Signal Corps, is extended one month. (March 7, W.D.)

First Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty on the cableship Burnside, and will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (March 7, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., and the 3d Squadron (Troops I, K, L and M), 2d Cav., now at Pasay Garrison, will proceed to Imus, Cavite. First Lieut. John B. Huggins, Asst. Surg., Contract Surgs. William E. Cass, William E. Hall will accompany the command. (Jan. 26, D. Luzon.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., will report for duty to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 22, 1905. (March 8, W.D.)

Coms. Sergt. Patrick Maloney, 3d Cav., will be placed upon the retired list. (March 7, W.D.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 7th Cav., will proceed to New York city, N.Y., and report in person to the general superintendent of the transport service for assignment as acting quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Sumner. (March 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. William S. Wells, jr., 7th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Grand Rapids, Mich., and relieve Capt. John C. Waterman, 7th Cav., not later than March 15, 1905. Captain Waterman will join his regiment not later than April 1, 1905. (March 3, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect March 11, 1905, is granted 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (March 2, N. Div.)

9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 7, 1905, is granted Capt. George F. Hamilton, 9th Cav. (March 6, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav., is detailed as recorder of the board of officers appointed by Par. 4, S.O. 253, Oct. 27, 1904, W.D., vice 1st Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., relieved. (March 8, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav., having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from March 6, 1905, is announced. (March 6, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 12th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Texas, will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty, pending the arrival of the 12th Cavalry at its station in the United States. (March 7, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEOB.

First Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty on the transport Lisum, and will report for duty as Q.M. and C.S. on the transport Ingalls, with station in Manila, relieving 1st Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps. (Jan. 10, Phil. D.)

15TH CAVALRY—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav. (March 8, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. The 9th Band, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort DeSoto, instead of Fort Dade, Fla. (Feb. 24, D.G.)

The 1st Band, Art. Corps, will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., March 1, 1905, for temporary duty at that post during the month of March. Upon completion of this duty the band will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty at that post until April 22, 1905, upon which date it will return to its proper station, via Columbia, S.C., to permit it to keep an engagement at the latter place from April 23 to 26, 1905. (Feb. 24, D.G.)

Capt. George G. Gately, A.C., will rejoin his proper station. (Jan. 11, D. Mindanao.)

Second Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, A.C., will proceed on or about April 1, 1905, to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (March 6, W.D.)

The 5th Battery, Field Artillery, will proceed to Pasay

Barracks, Manila, relieving the 9th Battery, Field Artillery. The 26th Battery, Field Artillery, will be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, to relieve the 17th Battery, Field Artillery. Upon its return trip the transport Romulus will stop at Camp Overton, pick up the 17th Battery, and bring it to Manila Bay, where it will be transferred to the transport Thomas. The 28th Battery, Field Artillery, will be transferred to the transport Ingalls in Manila Bay and sent direct to Jolo, Jolo, to relieve the 18th Battery, Field Artillery. The 18th Battery will embark on the transport Ingalls as promptly as possible and proceed to Manila Bay, where it will be transferred to the transport Thomas. (Jan. 24, Phil. D.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: Capt. David J. Rumbough, from the 15th Battery, F.A., to the 22d Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he is transferred upon his arrival in the United States. Capt. Charles G. Treat from the unassigned list to the 15th Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which he is transferred upon being relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A. Capt. Edmund M. Blake from the 22d Battery, F.A., to the 18th Battery, F.A. He will join the 18th Battery upon its arrival at its proper station in the U.S. Capt. George LeR. Irwin from the 15th Battery, F.A., to the 17th Battery, F.A. He will join the 17th Battery upon its arrival at its proper station in the U.S. Capt. George G. Gately from the 17th Battery, F.A., to the 5th Co., C.A. He will join the company to which transferred upon his arrival in the U.S. Capt. Lawrence S. Miller from the 5th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (March 2, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about March 2, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin C. Long, A.C., A.D.C. (Feb. 28, D. Lakes.)

Col. Charles Morris, A.C., commanding the Artillery District of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, make the artillery inspection of that post. (Feb. 27, Pac. D.)

Lieut. Col. John McKellan, A.C., Camp McKinley, H.T., is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of Hawaii. (Feb. 20, Pac. D.)

Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th Inf., now at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, will join his regiment. (March 7, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William R. Leonard, 1st Inf., is extended twenty days. (March 6, D.E.)

First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., now at Fort Porter, N.Y., is assigned to Co. D of that regiment, and will join that company at Fort Brady, Mich. (March 2, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. John Hartman, Co. B, 2d Inf.; 1st Sergt. Mathias Algeier, Co. D, 2d Inf. (March 8, W.D.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. John W. Barker, Adjutant, 3d Inf., now at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for surgical treatment. (Feb. 24, D. Col.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th Inf., will report to the C.O. of the 6th Infantry upon the arrival of that regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 16, D. Col.)

Capt. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf., now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty with casualties and take the transport sailing about March 31, 1905, to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (March 6, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., is assigned to command of the 43d and 44th Companies, Philippine Scouts. (Jan. 12, D. Mindanao.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Company C, 8th Inf., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and Co. D, 8th Inf., at Fort McHenry, Md., are relieved from duty at their respective stations, to take effect March 15, 1905, and will proceed by rail to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, O., for station. (March 4, D.E.)

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf., having joined at Fort Jay, N.Y., from detached service will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and join his company for duty at the Inaugural Parade. (March 3, D.E.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about March 5, 1905, is granted Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Feb. 23, D. Lakes.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the Army, retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., relieved. (March 2, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., a patient in the base hospital, Iloilo, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 25, D. Visayas.)

Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., is designated to make the annual inspection of the militia of Nevada. (Feb. 27, Pac. D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Feb. 24, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (Feb. 22, D. Col.)

20TH INFANTRY—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. Josiah C. Minus, 20th Inf., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (Jan. 16, D. Luzon.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. H. WYGANT.

Second Lieuts. Morton Russell and Max B. Garber, 22d Inf., will report to 1st Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., commanding 43d and 44th Companies, Philippine Scouts, for temporary duty with those companies. (Jan. 16, D. Mindanao.)

23D INFANTRY—COL. P. READE.

First Lieut. W. T. Merry, 23d Inf., will report to the C.O., Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 3, D. Mindanao.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., is assigned to inspect the militia of Montana, commencing Thursday, April 13. (Feb. 24, N.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., is extended one month. (March 2, N. Div.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 29th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Feb. 25, S.W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about March 1, 1905, is granted Capt. Charles W. Castle, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Feb. 20, D. Mo.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 33, Northern Division, Feb. 28, 1905, as directs 2d Lieut. George R. Guld, 30th Inf., to report to the C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., on March 14, 1905, for examination with a view to his detail in the Ordnance Department, is revoked. (March 2, N.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. C. J. CRANE. Leave for twenty days, to take effect about April 1, 1905, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. (March 6, D.E.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS—MAJOR W. H. JOHNSTON.

First Lieut. Floyd L. Frisbie, Philippine Scouts, now sick in hospital at Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, P.I., will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Jan. 26, D. Visayas.)

The 43d and 44th Companies, Philippine Scouts, under command of 1st Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., will proceed to Cottabato, Mindanao, reporting to Lieut. Col. George K. McGunagle, 17th Inf., for duty in the field. (Jan. 17, D. Mindanao.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Boss Reese, Philippine Scouts, Fort Thomas. (Feb. 28, D. Lakes.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George Grunert, 11th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Des Moines, Ia., as early as practicable, to examine Mr. H. C. Windsor, Des Moines, Ia., for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Feb. 20, D. Mo.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Manila, P.I., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Appel, deputy surgeon general; Major John M. Banister, surgeon; Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surgeon, recorder. (Jan. 23, Phil. D.)

A retiring board is appointed to meet, at the call of the President, at the Estado Mayor, Manila, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey; Col. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; Major John M. Banister, Surg.; Major John R. Williams, A.A.G.; Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., recorder. (Jan. 13, Phil. D.)

A board of officers, to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to consider a practicable location for the new crematory at that post. Detail for the board: Col. George Le Roy Brown, 26th Inf.; Major Henry D. Snyder, Surg.; Major Lotus Niles, A.C.; Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav.; Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming, Q.M. (Feb. 25, D.T.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. William K. McCue, U.S.A., retired, upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Danville Military Institute, Danville, Va. (March 8, W.D.)

Major John C. White, U.S.A., retired, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed at the proper time to Marinette, Wis., and enter upon duty not later than April 15, 1905, relieving 1st Lieut. Charles S. Tilton, 1st Inf., who will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O. (March 8, W.D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, on March 14, 1905, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Col. George G. Greenough, A.C.; Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Deputy Commissary General; Lieut. Col. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps; Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, Surg.; Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav.; Major William B. Homer, A.C.; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf.; Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf.; Capt. William P. Stone, A.C., Judge Advocate. (March 6, D.E.)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

A court of inquiry is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., March 20, 1905, to investigate the question as to whether or not Capt. Stephen M. Foote, A.C., observed due safety precautions in the supervision of artillery practice of his battery at Mount Gretna, Pa., during the month of October, 1904. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C.; Major Edward E. Gayle, A.C.; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav. (March 7, W.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., March 20, 1905. Detail for the court: Col. Frank Thorpe, A.C.; Major Medmore Crawford, A.C.; Major Colville P. Perret, 8th Inf.; Major James D. Glennan, surg.; Major Edward Burr, C.E.; Major James C. Bush, A.C.; Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; Capt. Edward H. Catlin, A.C.; Capt. William C. Rafferty, A.C.; Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, A.C., judge advocate. (March 8, D.E.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 41, Feb. 18, 1905, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James O. Green, retired, is revoked. (March 3, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to the C.O., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for examination with a view to their detail in the Ordnance Department: 2d Lieut. Ned. B. Rehkopf, A.C., Fort Leavenworth; 2d Lieut. George R. Guld, 30th Inf., Fort Crook; 2d Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, A.C., Fort Riley; 2d Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav., Fort Keogh. (Feb. 28, N.D.)

The C.O., Fort Clark, Texas, will send not to exceed fourteen enlisted men of his command to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Feb. 22, 1905, to take part in a baseball athletic contest. (Feb. 21, D.T.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Tacoma Feb. 27.
DIX—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 19.
INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.
LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 28 for Manila.
SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila Feb. 22.
SUMNER—Arrived at Manila March 2.
THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Feb. 15 for San Francisco.
WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

COLLAR AND CAP ORNAMENTS.

The specifications for the collar ornaments for enlisted men, issued by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, require that they, as well as the numbers and letters, should be of solid bronze, struck in one piece from perfect dies and well reinforced. The pin attachment is to be hand soldered to the back of the device.

The device for the Cavalry is crossed sabers, in scabbards with hilts, and edges upward, with number of regiment in upper angle and letter of troop, except when otherwise designated, in lower angle. Each ornament to be gold plated and burnished.

The Artillery device is cannons crossed at the trunnions, muzzles upward; number of battery or company in lower angle, except when otherwise designated, with four grains of gold for plating to each dozen ornaments.

The Infantry device is rifles crossed at a point equidistant from butts and muzzles and hammers pointing upward; regimental number in the upper angle, and letter of company in the lower angle, unless otherwise designated, except of the Porto Rico Regiment, which is to have "P.R." instead of number in upper angle.

Engineers, ancient castle with three towers; letter to be attached to top of center tower, thoroughly gold plated and burnished. Device gold plated, satin finished and burnished. Not less than six grains of gold to each dozen ornaments.

Ordnance, shell and flame; shell to be gold plated and burnished, and the flame satin finished and burnished. Not less than three grains of gold to each dozen ornaments.

Quartermaster's Department, sword and key crossed on a wheel, surmounted on a spread eagle; gold plated, satin finished and burnished. Not less than three grains of gold to each dozen ornaments.

Quartermaster's Department, insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, gold plated, satin finished and burnished.

Post Commissary Sergeants. The insignia of the Sub-

sistence Department in the form of a crescent, gold plated and burnished.

Hospital Corps. A caduceus, thoroughly gold plated, satin finished and burnished.

Signal Corps. Insignia of the Signal Corps.

Band Musicians. A lyre in accordance with the pattern of the standard sample, thoroughly gold plated. That of the band musicians, engineers, to have a gold plated castle placed in the center of the lyre; those of the Cavalry and Infantry to have the number of the regiment; and Artillery, the number of the band, gold plated, attached to the face of the lyre.

Electrician. Forked lightning, showing five rays, thoroughly gold plated.

U.S. block letters with a square period after each letter. All to be struck from one solid piece and joined at bottom as shown in sample, thoroughly gold plated and burnished.

U.S.V. block letters, with a square period after each letter. All to be struck from one solid piece and joined at bottom as shown in sample, to be gold plated and burnished.

Bronze Collar Ornaments for Service Coats. To be made exactly same designs and sizes as those described for dress and white coats, except that they are to be made from copper, and the color to be produced by treatment of acid and alkali solutions, after which the ornaments are to be thoroughly lacquered, all producing the shade and finish of samples. Adopted Feb. 20, 1905 in lieu of specifications of Jan. 23, 1903 (No. 594), which are now cancelled.

Specifications for Cap Ornaments for Enlisted Men.

The devices, numbers and letters to be made of solid bronze, struck in one piece and reinforced in the back. The numbers and letters to be attached to the device by means of hard solder, the number above and the letter below, except when otherwise designated. At the back of each device there shall be an attachment to connect the device with the body of the cap, consisting of a brass-threaded post made secure to the cap by a thumb-screw. All ornaments to be shaped so as to fit the oval surface of the cap and to have soldered to the backs thereof two sharp needle points (except where but one is required) for the purpose of holding the ornaments securely in position on the cap.

Cavalry. Two sabers crossing at the center in scabbards, with hilts and edges upward.

Artillery. Two cannons crossing each other at the trunnions, muzzles upward.

Infantry. Two rifles crossing each other.

Engineers. An ancient castle with three towers. The letter to be attached to the top of the center tower, thoroughly gold plated and burnished; the device gold plated, satin and burnish finish.

Ordnance Sergeant. A wreath representing two olive branches, held together at the base by a loop and knot, turning upward and bending in an oval shape approaching each other at the top. To have in the center a shell and flame of white metal, silver plated, hard soldered at the base to the wreath. The shell portion highly burnished, and the flame satin finished and burnished.

Post Commissary Sergeant. Wreath same as described above; in the center of the wreath the insignia of the Subsistence Department in the form of a crescent of white metal, silver plated (cusps pointing upward), and hard soldered at the base to the wreath.

Post Quartermaster Sergeant. Wreath as described above; in the center of the wreath a silver plated bar extending from side to side of the wreath, in the center the insignia of the Quartermaster's Department; the insignia and bar to be silver plated on white metal and hard soldered to the wreath. The wreath to be thoroughly gold plated, satin finish and burnished.

Master Signal Electrician, Master Electrician and Electrician Sergeant. Wreath same as described above. In the center a symbol resembling forked lightning, showing five rays extending from the knot of the wreath to a point on the highest line with the point of the wreath; to be silver plated on white metal.

First Class Sergeants, Hospital Corps. Wreath same as described above, inclosing a caduceus of white metal, silver plated, connected by a silver bar across the upper portion of the wreath, hard soldered to the wreath, as well as to the center of the lower section of the wreath.

Non-commissioned Officers of the Signal Corps, except Master Signal Electrician. Wreath as described above. Two crossed signal flags, and a burning torch of white metal, silver plated, attached to a silver bar, extending across the center of the wreath. The bar to be hard soldered to the wreath.

Enlisted Men of Ordnance. To consist of a shell and flame. The whole to be thoroughly gold plated, and the shell burnished; the flame satin finished and burnished. Sergeants, Corporals, Lance Corporals and Privates, First Class, Acting Hospital Stewards, Lance Acting Hospital Stewards and Privates of the Hospital Corps. Caduceus, gold plated, satin finished and burnished.

Signal Corps. Insignia of the corps thoroughly gold plated, satin finished and burnished.

Band Musicians. A lyre, silver plated on white metal, satin finished and burnished. Not less than twenty-five grains of silver to each dozen ornaments. That of the band musicians, engineers, to have a gold plated castle placed in the center of the lyre; those of the Cavalry and Infantry to have the number of the regiment, and Artillery the number of the band, gold plated, attached on the face of the lyre.

Field Musicians, Engineers. A device of the new style trumpet; a castle of white metal in the center of the coil, with letter of the company gold plated, attached above the trumpet, the trumpet and the letters to be thoroughly gold plated and highly burnished, not less than four grains of gold to each dozen ornaments.

Trumpet Musicians of Infantry and Trumpeters of Cavalry. Trumpet described above, with letter of company or troop on the face, and number of regiment attached at the top of the trumpet.

Field Musicians of Artillery. Trumpet described above, with number of company or battery on the face of the coil.

Field Musicians, Porto Rican Provisional Regiment. Trumpet described above, with the letter of the company on the face of the coil and the letters "P.R." attached to the top of the coil.

Enlisted Men of the Army Service Detachment at the U.S. Military Academy. Insignia of the Quartermaster's Department, thoroughly gold plated, satin finished and burnished.

The regimental sergeants, major, Cavalry and Infantry; the sergeants major, senior and junior grade, Artillery; the regimental quartermaster and commissary sergeants of Cavalry and Infantry; the squadron sergeant majors of Cavalry; the battalion sergeant majors of Infantry and Engineers; the battalion quartermaster sergeant of Engineers; the color sergeants of Cavalry and Infantry; the chief musicians of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Engineers; the chief trumpeters of Cavalry, Artillery and the principal musicians of Cavalry, Infantry, Artillery and Engineers are the same as cap ornaments for Cavalry, Infantry and Engineers, except that in each case the letter is omitted, and in the case of the Artillery the number is omitted.

Adopted Feb. 18, 1905, in lieu of specifications of Jan. 23, 1903 (No. 595), which are cancelled.

All numbers and block letters are to be 15-16 inch long, and all letters and capitals about 5-16 inch long. The amount of gold or silver to be used in plating is specified in each case, to be determined by the U.S. Mine Assayer. Materials, workmanship and finish, and points not specified to conform in all particulars to the sealed standard sample.

Bronze cap ornaments for service cap to be made exactly of same designs and sizes as those described for dress caps, except that they are to be made from copper, and the color is to be produced by treatment of acid and alkali solutions after which the ornaments are to be thoroughly lacquered, all producing the shade and finish of the sealed standard sample.

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LOST.—SCRAPBOOK. On shipboard on the Asiatic Station in the late autumn of 1901, an old green scrapbook; containing orders, proclamations, etc., in connection with the battle of Manila Bay. Any information concerning it will be most gratefully received by Capt. R. M. Dutton, U.S.M.C., League Island Navy Yard.

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In advocating an honorarium of \$125,000 to Admiral Sir John Fisher, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, the London Daily Express calls attention to a system of awards to officers who have rendered distinguished services on land or sea, which, if seriously proposed here in the United States, would probably be denounced by cheese-paring economists as a deliberate scheme to bankrupt the nation. Lord Wolseley, for example, received an award of \$125,000 after the Ashanti expedition, and another of equal amount at the conclusion of the Egyptian war of 1882. Lord Alcester received a peerage and \$125,000 for the bombardment of Alexandria, a day's work, which was valuable largely because it disclosed the weakness of the British navy at that time. Lord Roberts received \$500,000 besides his full pay as commander-in-chief for his work in the Boer war, and Lord Kitchener received \$250,000 for his services in the same struggle. As First Sea Lord of the Admiralty Sir John Fisher receives \$22,500 a year. Had he chosen to quit the service and engage in private enterprise he might now be drawing an annual salary of \$40,000. A young lieutenant of the British navy recently resigned his commission to accept a place in a manufacturing establishment at \$50,000 per year. The present chief constructor of the British navy is paid at the rate of \$15,000 a year, but before entering the service he was earning four times as much. The disparity between the service pay of Army and Navy officers and what many of them can earn in private enterprise is not greater in England than in the United States. Hardly a week passes but that some bright officer of the Army or Navy seeks permission to resign in order to engage in private business where the pecuniary inducements are greater. And the unfortunate part of it all is that these officers who want to quit the Service are, as a rule, the very ones whom, because of their technical skill, training and enterprise, it is most desirable to retain.

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MILITARY CONTROL IN THE PHILIPPINES.

While the serious disorder which has recently developed in certain important provinces of the Philippines should and doubtless will serve as an effective warning against undue haste in creating a native Army for the islands, there is a growing belief in Manila and other cities of the archipelago that an organization of that character should be established as soon as it can be done with safety. The present disturbances in Cavite, Batangas, and other provinces close to Manila and the recent outbreak in Samar, have compelled the civil authorities to ask the co-operation of the Army to restore peace and order, and it has suddenly dawned upon the Government that the Philippine constabulary, as a police force, is of little or no value. Among the natives there is an increasing dislike of the constabulary and it is contended that the present insurrectionary movement in certain provinces is aimed not at the United States, but at the constabulary organization. The law requires that at least fifty per cent. of the constabulary of a given province shall in time of peace be residents thereof, but this very requirement appears to have proved irritating to the people. They do not like to have their neighbors armed and placed in authority over them, and this resentment is greatly increased in some provinces by the conduct of the constabulary themselves. On the other hand the Philippine Scouts are generally respected and little or no complaint is made against them. Being subject to military authority and discipline, their conduct is correct and they are recognized as a part of the military establishment which cannot be trifled with. The arrangement, however, under which a large number of Scout companies are detailed for service with the constabulary, under the authority of the civil government, is demoralizing and if continued threatens seriously to impair the efficiency of the Scout organization. Moreover, the system thus established, being neither distinctly military nor distinctly civilian, is a mistaken one which should be discontinued as speedily as possible.

Whether a native army should be formed or whether the police work of the islands should be turned over to the United States Army are questions which at no distant day will require positive action on the part of the American military authorities. The present condition of things in the islands cannot continue. It is dangerous and is steadily becoming more so. In order to meet the situation the Manila Times offers the interesting proposition that the Philippine Scouts shall be increased to the 12,000 authorized by law, that the desirable elements of the constabulary be taken in with the increase and that the force thus created be placed on a footing of a native army, under the command of officers of the United States Army, with a capable general officer at their head. "This arrangement," the Times goes on to say, "would give a far larger proportion of American officers to a given number of native troops, which is a sine qua non in handling soldiers of these people. Then in addition to this the act of Congress should provide for placing this small army of twelve thousand men under the command of some veteran soldier, accustomed to dealing with savage and semi-civilized peoples, and with considerable administrative ability in addition to his professional attainments as a soldier. Such a one we have here on the spot and his interest in and work in behalf of the Scout body entitle him to recognition. We refer, of course, to none other than Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, commanding the Department of Luzon. He retires next October, in the natural order of events but an act of Congress can easily fix that by creating the office of commanding general of the native army and placing that official under the commanding general of the Philippines Division with large discretionary powers in matters of insular police. The native regiments should be brigaded in times of activity, such as the present, with American troops, to get the benefit of American example and catch the American soldier spirit. There would be officers enough so that there need never be a post, however small, without being under the command of an American officer. The lack of this precaution alone has given nearly one hundred rifles to the enemy in two months. It cannot be tolerated. The native officers have not developed the sense of responsibility that makes it safe to leave them unsupported."

We are not convinced that the time has arrived for a change such as our Manila contemporary proposes, but we are convinced that some rearrangement of the military control of the islands is urgently required. The successful development of the Philippine Scouts shows what can be done with certain elements of the native population by patient, intelligent and painstaking officers of the Army, and there is no reason to doubt that equal success would attend similar efforts on a broader scale of organization. If such an organization should not be considered the best, then the Manila Times favors the transfer of all military work in the islands to the United States Army, and in urging that step it advocates a measure which those

most familiar with inner conditions regard as vital to the interests of law and order in the archipelago. The present military arrangement in the islands is unstable and perilous. It is both inefficient and costly and cannot be abolished too soon.

STATUS OF THE CANAL ZONE.

Because of the failure of the outgoing Congress to pass either the bill to reorganize the government of the Panama Canal Zone or the joint resolution extending until the termination of the new Congress the system under which the Zone is now governed, the United States authorities have had to go back to the administration of President Polk for a precedent to help them out of a dilemma. The Thirtieth Congress, at its first session, failed to make any provision for the administration of civil affairs in the recently acquired territories of California and New Mexico, and thus confronted with the alternative of independent action or what would amount to a state of virtual anarchy, President Polk continued in existence the civil government previously instituted in the territories by the Army. The Secretary of War, in a statement published on Feb. 6, holds that the precedent quoted gives President Roosevelt ample authority to act in like manner with respect to the Canal Zone, and that consequently affairs there will be administered as they are at present until Congress shall adopt other measures. This arrangement will serve as an effective bar against confusion or lawlessness on the isthmus and affords a safe and simple way out of what might otherwise have been a dangerous difficulty.

Legislation relating to the canal project is bound to be one of the most important tasks of the new Congress. The report of the engineering committee of the Panama Canal Commission, in favor of a sea-level canal, has the approval of the President as well as the Secretary of War. If that plan is adopted it will take ten years longer and perhaps \$100,000,000 more to build the waterway than it would to build a lock canal as originally proposed. So great a constitutional lawyer as Senator Spooner contends that the President has no authority to adopt the sea-level plan, that the existing appropriation is specifically for a lock canal, and that if the plan is changed it must be by additional legislation. This contention, which is supported by able Senators of both parties, indicates a reopening of the whole canal question in the next Congress, with large possibilities of obstruction and delay.

While the preponderance of expert opinion appears to be in favor of a sea-level canal, it is worthy of note that so capable an engineer as Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains, U.S.A., strongly opposes that plan and advocates a lock canal. In an article in the North American Review for March, General Hains remarks that, although a sea-level canal with one lock is preferable to a lock canal with several locks, it is not worth \$100,000,000 more in cost and ten years delay in building. The important thing, he declares, is to get the canal ready for use as soon as possible, and then, if business and experience prove that it should be at sea level, the change can be made without interfering with commerce. He believes, however, that a sea-level canal will never become necessary, but that a canal with locks will furnish ample facilities for all the traffic that will ever come to it. General Hains points out that the De Lesseps Company expended \$250,000,000 for a sea-level canal and failed, because the engineering problems involved were not properly considered. He adds: "After the failure of the De Lesseps project for a sea-level canal, and after more thorough surveys and studies, no less than three boards or commissions, comprising among its members no less than thirty-one engineers, reported in favor of the abandonment of the sea-level project and the building of a canal with locks. They may all have been wrong in their conclusions, but the unanimous verdict of these thirty-one engineers, who gave years of study to the problem, should not be set aside, unless new and convincing evidence be found to justify the change. Has such evidence been discovered?"

The physical conditions to be dealt with in building the canal are peculiar. At Panama, the south end of the canal, the rise and fall of tide is about twenty feet. At Colon, the other end, the rise and fall is only about one foot; the mean level of the two oceans being precisely the same. The level of the ocean at Panama, therefore, is ten feet higher at high tide and ten feet lower at low tide than it is at Colon, and this is the case twice every day. The currents, therefore, in such a sea-level canal would, in the opinion of General Hains, for most of the time, be so swift that large ships could not be handled with safety. The only way of obviating the difficulties arising from these conditions is to provide a tide-lock. The mean level may then be maintained between the lock and the Atlantic Ocean, and the level on the Pacific side may be allowed to fluctuate ten feet above and ten feet below. The difference, therefore, between a sea-level canal and a lock canal at Panama is, that the former requires one lock and the latter requires several. The difficulties of passing ships through locks, General Hains declares, have been greatly exaggerated and cannot be seriously regarded as an objection to a lock canal. Locking a ship is no more difficult or dangerous than placing her in drydock. The Manchester canal, the traffic of which is steadily growing, is a ship canal with locks, and so is the Soo canal. Navigation on the Ohio, the Kanawha, and other inland rivers has been greatly improved by building extensive locks and dams practically converting the streams into canals. It is held that similar works would prove as successful at Panama.

SELECTION OF BRIGADIERS.

Secretary Taft on March 10 made the following official statement confirmatory of the article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 4: "After a conference with the Chief of Staff, and the Secretary of War, the President has determined that in future he will not appoint to be brigadier general for active command any officer who may be entitled to be placed on the retired list under the Act of April 23, 1904, as a brigadier general. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War." At a Cabinet meeting held on March 10 this policy was considered and finally adopted as that of the administration in making appointments of brigadier generals. In explaining this policy to our Washington representative a high official of the administration said: "While the President realizes the fact that many of the forty or fifty officers on the active list who are eliminated by the adoption of this policy would make excellent general officers, he regards it as necessary to take some radical measure to relieve the stagnation in promotions in the Army. When these officers, who may now apply for retirement with advanced rank, thoroughly realize that there is absolutely no chance for them to be appointed brigadier generals for active duty, we believe they will apply for retirement with the advanced rank to which they are entitled. The policy has been definitely adopted by the President and will be adhered to in making future selections for brigadier generalcies, and you may announce this fact to the Army."

The Chief of Staff recently submitted a long and interesting memorandum to the Secretary of War, in which he urged that such a plan be adopted by the President and the Secretary of War in the selection of officers for appointment as brigadier generals for active service. In this memorandum General Chaffee calls attention to the fact that there are still a number of colonels on the active list who are entitled to be placed on the retired list upon their own application, with the rank of brigadier general. In selecting officers for appointment for brigadier generalcies the Chief of Staff believes, and has so recommended, that the officers on this list, who come within the provisions of the retirement section of the Act of April 23, 1904, should be eliminated. General Chaffee believes that after eliminating this list of Civil War veterans, seniority and age should be the primary consideration. General fitness for the command of troops would also have to be considered, of course, and for this reason it is not probable that any officer of the Corps of Engineers, or of the other staff departments, with the possible exception of the Military Secretary's Department, will be considered. Eliminating the Civil War colonels, staff officers and one or two officers who are not considered especially well fitted for the position for one reason or another, Col. James A. Buchanan, of the 24th Infantry, stands at the head of the list and, should the policy of the Chief of Staff be adopted, will probably be given the permanent vacancy resulting from the retirement of General Moore in April. There is a general understanding at the War Department that the President thinks that youth should be a powerful factor in the determination of the qualifications of officers for brigadier generalcies. For this reason it will be very interesting to note the selection made by him to fill the Moore vacancy.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has received but has not yet had the time to consider a report from Capt. Willard H. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, upon the academic course. It is recommended that a board of officers be appointed to take up and investigate the subject with a view to modernizing the entire course, so as to meet the new demands of a modern navy. It is believed that there are a number of changes needed in the course and which should be speedily made. It is altogether probable that the recommendation of Captain Brownson will be approved and a board appointed for this purpose. Captain Brownson in his report expresses the belief that by a revision of the course the graduating class can be graduated in February instead of June without overworking the midshipmen. The Surgeon General of the Navy on March 9 referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for comment and consideration a report from Surg. E. S. Bogert, who is stationed at the Naval Academy, recommending that a new system of physical training at the Naval Academy be adopted. In his opinion the present course is not sufficiently thorough. Among his specific recommendations are these: Increase of pay of athletic instructor to \$1,500; detailing of an assistant, salary \$1,200; boxing and wrestling instructor, salary \$1,000; appointment to the academic board of the academy of a medical officer. The President has manifested a keen interest in the kind of athletic training the midshipmen are receiving and it is determined that the report of Surgeon Bogert shall receive very careful consideration. It will probably go to the Secretary of the Navy.

The question of new uniforms for various armies, corresponding better than those heretofore to modern requirements, especially in case of war, is considered in an article translated for the General Staff by Capt. W. E. Ayer, 30th Inf., from the International Revue of January, 1905. So far, conclusive results seem to have been reached only in Denmark. There a trial between the dress coat and the blouse resulted in favor of the blouse, the men wearing it showing more endurance than those

clothed in dress coats and suffering less from the heat. Blouses are cool in summer and warm in winter. A gray cap, near the Austrian pattern in shape, with ventilation apparatus and in porous cork ring, was recommended and canvas lace shoes, with leather strings, in place of high boots; and all things bright and glistening disappeared. Exhaustive experiment with color showed that in one situation one color was the most striking and in another situation another. The conclusion is that an average color, available for the majority of cases, should be selected; a medium gray with a small admixture of green being settled on. All colors were equally visible against the open sky as a background. A platoon in gray uniform standing before a green opening was invisible to the sharpest eye at 300 meters. As the men faced about and showed the black and red-brown knapsacks the situation changed immediately. Experiments in Switzerland indicate that the color of the clothing, when it is not wholly dark or strikingly light, is not so important as has been supposed. Beyond 500 meters there is no essential difference between neutral colors and others.

Capt. George H. Kirkman, 25th Inf., against whom extremely serious charges have been preferred, has submitted his resignation to the War Department for action by the President. We have already published a general statement of the charges preferred against Captain Kirkman. Although the matter, it is understood, has not yet definitely been decided, it is not thought probable that his resignation will be accepted. Captain Kirkman, according to the charges, left his post at Fort Niobrara, Neb., without leave, taking the wife of one of his lieutenants, Mrs. L. B. Chandler, with him to New York. He left her there without money and with the hotel bill unpaid. After that Mrs. Chandler returned West and on March 4 killed herself in Omaha. It was also reported that Captain Kirkman attempted suicide, but Army officers who know him scoff at the idea. It is also alleged that he has twice before attempted suicide, once in the Philippines, when he jumped over the side of a transport, and the other time when he was a student at West Point. There are other charges which have not been made public which may be used in convicting Captain Kirkman before a general court-martial. At present the court-martial at Fort Niobrara is held up awaiting depositions from the Philippines. Kirkman comes from a prominent family. His father is an old Army officer and resides in Washington. An uncle is one of the vice-presidents of a large Western railroad. The War Department has been notified that the trial of 2d Lieut. Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cav., which has given the authorities of the Department so much trouble, has been completed. The papers in this case will have to be referred to the War Department no matter what the sentence may be, as the court which tried him was appointed by the President to avoid any possibility of a complaint on the part of the accused officer to say that an injustice had been done him in the selection of the members of the court.

The Naval Appropriation Bill as approved March 3 does not go further in the direction of providing an armor plate factory than to require that "the Secretary of the Navy shall cause a thorough inquiry to be made as to the cost of armor plate and armor plants, the report of which shall be made to Congress." It is also provided "that the Secretary of the Navy may build any or all of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, and shall build any of the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels: Provided, that the limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, of each of the scout cruisers authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved April 27, 1904, be \$1,000,000.

The War Department has received several complaints from officers of the Army at the recent action in rearranging the lineal rank of certain lieutenants. Several officers have written the Department making a claim that, under the recent ruling of Secretary Taft, they are entitled to higher lineal rank for one reason or another. All such cases are being submitted to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion, but it is hardly probable that any will receive favorable action. Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, 7th Cav., has written the Department, going fully into the lineal rank matter and suggesting an entire rearrangement of the rank of higher officers, according to length of service. Judge Advocate General Davis has given an adverse opinion in which he calls attention to the fact that while regimental promotions have doubtless operated to the disadvantage of many officers, such a system was formerly the law, and nothing could now be done to eliminate its effect on the rank of officers then and still in service.

As Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., the American member of the International Commission on the Hull incident, embarked at Dover, England, March 4, a letter was handed him from King Edward, congratulating him upon the success of the commission, and regretting that time did not permit of Rear Admiral Davis passing through London.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL COCHRANE

Col. Henry C. Cochrane, U.S.M.C., was retired with the rank of brigadier general on March 10 after a long and distinguished service. He was born in Chester, Pa., and has performed duty in every part of the world. The following are some of the more important facts in his long and interesting record of service. He was appointed from Pennsylvania and examined for the Marine Corps Aug. 29, 1861. He was appointed second lieutenant, accepted and sworn in Aug. 30, but lacking the required age, could not be commissioned. He volunteered for duty in the Navy until of age, and served as an acting master's mate from Sept. 7, 1861. He was in the Dupont expedition and battle of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861; at capture of Beaufort, S.C., Nov. 10; St. Helena Sound, Nov. 1; Tybee Island, Dec. 10; battle of Port Royal Ferry, Jan. 1, 1862; in action with Thunderbolt Battery, Warsaw Sound; in expedition to Cumberland Sound, Ga., and St. John's River, Fla., and capture of Fernandina and Jacksonville, March, 1862; in operations on Stone River, S.C., June, 1862; and on blockade of Charleston and Savannah, 1861-2; served on the Pembina in West Gulf Squadron, Admiral Farragut, winter 1862-3; in the pursuit of the rebel steamer Oreto (Florida), Jan. 15, 1863; commanded by his commanding officer for "coolness and courage" in action with rebel shore batteries near Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay.

He was appointed a second lieutenant March 10, 1863, and sent by Admiral Porter on an expedition to suppress smuggling of contraband goods into Kentucky, and was commended by his commanding officer, Colonel Broome, for his "remarkable service" and "great courage and energy" in recapturing escaped desperadoes under sentence of court-martial. He was in command of marines of the Mississippi Squadron, and was on judge advocate duty on the flagships Black Hawk and Tempest, 1865, and experienced the total loss of his effects by the destruction of the Black Hawk by fire, April 22, 1865, and was commended by Admiral Lee "for arduous and special duty" while under his command; was in charge of the rebel admiral, Raphael Semmes, prisoner of war, January to April 4, 1866; took fifty marines six miles at midnight, Dec. 16, 1866, to the burning of the New Ironsides, and led the firemen over the side twice in efforts to save the ship; was on the receiving ships Potomac and Constellation at Philadelphia, 1867-8, during which time, for fidelity to duty during a terrible epidemic of Asiatic cholera (October, 1867), was commended by General Zeilin, commandant of the Marine Corps, who said officially: "The moral courage displayed by yourself and command is as praiseworthy as the most conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle."

While on the sloop Jamestown, Pacific Fleet, cruising in Polynesia, 1869-71, he was counsel for George R. Burt, citizen of the United States, in a suit for \$50,000 (gold) indemnity from Thakombau, king of the Fiji Islands, November, 1869, and by order of superior authority, took an armed force on shore, assailed the United States Consulate at Honolulu, and half-masted the flag on the occasion of Queen Kalama's death, Sept. 21, 1870; was placed at the head of the first lieutenants in 1873, and was the judge advocate of the first general court-martial of naval cadets under the hazing law of 1875. He took part in the cruise of the Plymouth 500 miles up the Mississippi River to Vicksburg in the spring of 1877, and in July of that year he was in command of the arsenal in Washington during the labor riots. He was on the flagship Lancaster and was fleet marine officer on the European Station, 1881-4, and at the bombardment of Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet, July, 1882; he landed with seventy marines to assist in suppressing arson and pillage and to re-establish the United States Consulate.

He was at the coronation of Alexander III, at Moscow, May, 1883, and commanded a company in the expedition from New York to restore order on the Isthmus of Panama, and protect transit in 1885; he rebuilt and commanded the marine barracks at Pensacola, 1886-9, and had command of a detachment sent to the Universal Exposition at Paris, with the United States Commission, 1889. Accompanied by the American Minister Reid, Commissioner General Franklin, the United States Consul General, the French Senator Lafayette (last of his line) and a large delegation of French and American citizens, he decorated with flowers and saluted with rifles the grave of the Marquis de Lafayette, July 4, introducing the custom of the Grand Army of the Republic into France, received a gold medal and letter of thanks from the American exhibitors, the diploma of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor from the President of France, and was complimented in a general order upon his return. He had command of a detachment of marines on the steamer Alki, at Onnalaska and Sitka for the maintenance of *modus vivendi* with Great Britain, and the suppression of pelagic sealing in Behring Sea, 1891. He was orator at the joint celebration of the independence of the United States and proclamation of the republic of Hawaii, at Honolulu, July 4, 1894, and received a letter of thanks from President Dole the following year for his services to the Hawaiian people, and particularly to the lepers of Molokai.

He was the second in command of the first marine battalion which left this city on the transport Panther, April 22, 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, for service in Cuba. He was in the three days' engagement of the marines with the Spanish regulars and guerrillas at Guantanamo, June 11 and 14, and was present at the bombardment of Manzanillo, Aug. 12, 1898.

In August, 1900, he was ordered to command the first regiment of marines in the United States relief expedition operating in China, and he commanded the contingent from this country in the international force garrisoning Tientsin, during which he rendered most important service. Later he was on duty in the Philippines. From 1902 until 1904 he was at the League Island Yard, and for some time has been at his home in Chester, Pa.

THE NEW CUNARDER CARONIA.

The big new twin-screw Cunard steamer Caronia arrived at New York city March 5, on her maiden trip. No effort was made to drive her and throughout the journey she maintained a speed of 16.33 knots an hour. She did considerably better than this on her trial trip, averaging nineteen knots. There were but two rough days during the passage and throughout them the Caronia acted splendidly. Some conception of the size of the Caronia's two smokestacks may be had from the statement that they reach to a height of 150 feet above the keel, and that if they should be laid flat on the ground, two regular passenger locomotives could pass through them on parallel tracks. Her length is 675 feet and her breadth is seventy-two feet six inches, and she is ninety-seven feet deep from keel to bridge. When she was

launched she weighed 13,000 tons, and her bulk is so great that she will displace, when loaded, 30,000 tons of water. In this great ship can be housed 3,100 passengers of the three classes, which, together with the crew of 400, can all find comfortable accommodations. The Caronia is designed to be the fastest of the leviathan type of steamers. To propel her at a speed of eighteen knots (over twenty miles) an hour, she has quadruple expansion engines, capable of developing 20,000 indicated horse power. Thirteen boilers and fifty-four furnaces supply steam. Constructed under the requirements of the British Admiralty rules, the Caronia is prepared for service in time of war as well as in peace. She can quickly be converted into an armed transport. Provision has been made for the speedy installation of twelve rapid fire guns.

MIDSHIPMAN ARROWOOD.

In an article on "The Case of Midshipman Arrowood," in the Independent of March 9, Park Benjamin says:

"His class was of exceptional ability, for, in face of the fact that the average ratio of graduation is less than fifty per cent., over sixty per cent. of the initial membership of this class successfully completed the course, and its highest member achieved eighty-eight per cent. of the possible maximum. Even in these conditions of competition throughout his academic career Midshipman Arrowood maintained an excellent position, not only in studies, but in conduct and efficiency, accomplishing seventy-eight per cent. for his entire course and being graduated No. 21 in a class of sixty-two. In his senior year he was made one of the eight cadet ensigns, a much coveted position of honor, carrying with it special privileges and considerable authority over his fellows.

"The senior class at the Naval Academy, following a custom existing in many colleges, publishes a class book, called the 'Lucky Bag,' in which the boys' estimates of one another are freely expressed, boy fashion. This is what it has about young Arrowood:

"A man may have no bad habits and have worse."—Mark Twain.

"An ecclesiastical youth of solemn visage and pious action, who looks upon this life as a vale of tears not to be taken frivolously. At times allows his overstrained spirit to relax and seeks surcease of sorrow in music. Has been known to 'french' to attend stereopticon lectures, but is generally a model of propriety. Of late has become quite a society man, and is frequently seen at the hops. Teacher of a Sunday school class of young ladies and soloist of the Annapolis Presbyterian church."

"This, coupled with the circumstance that although the book is full of juvenile jokes about other members of the class there are none referring to Arrowood, will convey to college men especially a better idea of the type to which he probably belongs than any serious characterization could afford. His fellow students seem also to have been unable to reconcile his persistent hazing of new comers after it had become a point of honor among them not to do so with his prominent membership in the Young Men's Christian Association.

"Upon leaving the Academy he was ordered to the battleship Kearsarge, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. It was a desirable billet (for he might have been sent to a training ship or to a gunboat in the Philippines) and such berths are generally awarded in recognition of satisfactory work at Annapolis.

"After about a year's duty on the Kearsarge he tendered his resignation; this despite the fact that on entering the Academy he had signed the following contract:

"I, Milton W. Arrowood, of the State of North Carolina, aged seventeen (17) years, having been appointed a midshipman, do hereby engage with the consent of my parents that I will serve in the Navy of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority."

"The Secretary of the Navy accordingly declined to accept the resignation, both because his term had not expired and because it was considered that in return for education and pay bestowed by the Government a longer service was due than had been rendered.

"Midshipman Arrowood then appears to have taken matters into his own hands. He obtained leave of absence from his ship and at its expiration did not return.

"Former Presidents have long since prescribed the limiting punishment for desertion by an officer as dismissal from the Navy. This will strike many people as substantially no punishment at all to an individual willing to desert in order to free himself from service. But there is something more. 'Every person,' says the law, 'who deserts from the naval service of the United States is deemed to have relinquished and forfeited his rights of citizenship; * * * such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.' That is the most severe part of the penalty, and it is intended to meet not merely the act of desertion, but the violation of the solemn oath of service and allegiance which must be taken on entering the Navy.

"No graduate of the Naval Academy nor any officer of the Regular Navy has ever been convicted of desertion, so far as the present writer is aware. Officers have unaccountably disappeared and their names in consequence have been dropped from the Navy list. In one instance only a Naval Academy graduate has been directly charged with the offense, since he is called a deserter in the Navy Register of 1891; but there does not appear to have been any trial. The youth of Midshipman Arrowood—he is but twenty-two—will plead for him; but, if he be adjudged guilty, justice plainly requires a punishment which will be certainly deterrent to others. Article 9 of the Articles for the Better Government of the Navy provides:

"Any officer who absents himself from his command without leave may by the sentence of a court-martial be reduced to the rating of an ordinary seaman."

"Reduction to the ranks under this article was inflicted on two midshipmen who deserted from the Naval Academy in 1866. One of them was the son of a prominent New York lawyer and politician. The boy was arrested in New York, and despite all the influence exerted to save him was reduced to the rating of an apprentice and sent to duty in the Rhode Island. So, also, during the Civil War, two engineer officers were reduced to firemen. It is a penalty which seems to fit the present circumstances."

Extensive preparations are in progress for the launching of the armored cruiser Washington, now nearly completed at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J. Governor Mead, of Washington, has selected Miss Helen Stewart Wilson, daughter of former Senator Wilson from that State, to act at the launching, which will take place on March 20. Miss Wilson is at present attending school in New York city. Considerable comment has been indulged in over the tentative proposal to present the cruiser with a solid gold punch bowl, fabricated from gold dug from the mines of the State. Nothing definite, however, has been done in the matter, but the subject is under advisement.

"SUFFICIENCY IS A FORTUNE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is a well demonstrated fact that he who cannot live within a moderate income is no better off with a large one. Does not this truth have a most pertinent bearing upon the pecuniary embarrassments of many young married officers? Of course I am but human, and think it would be most lovely if we could but have greater perquisites and an increase of pay to meet the increased cost of living and the undoubtedly heavy tax upon our pockets for befitting social duties and a proper maintenance of "station." But, in this connection, I may as well boldly admit that I think I am receiving from the Government an adequate recompense for service rendered; and I may add, also, that I believe there are a few lieutenants who are not. Let us call a spade a spade and not try to "run-it" on poor old Uncle Sam.

An increase would not alter the circumstances of these unfortunates one iota. The present embarrassed ones would be identically situated. Luxuries soon become necessities; necessities increase in proportion to incomes; and, finally, incomes are always just a trifle too small to keep the "pace." The result is that the improvidents are always behind the game (and always will be, till they reform). The real trouble is that, with many young officers, the knowledge of true economy is a sadly minus quantity. They know not the value of the almighty dollar. But very few of them have ever been thrown upon their own resources at an early age, and thus, by hard experience learned this valuable lesson.

Then the young officer, with this item in his education totally neglected, rushes into matrimony. With criminal carelessness and lack of forethought he thus selects a most inappropriate time and state for experimentation in an unknown science; a time which inevitably brings humiliation upon himself and distress upon his family. He is reaping the reward of improvidence. As remarked in your columns, he is usually an honorable, sober, thoroughly honest and "desirable" officer, but I beg to except the term "frugal." In too many cases he but learns the true meaning of this term in an experience fraught with bitter humiliations.

And it is suggested that we stop babying and coddling him; such a course does not pay his debts nor stiffen his backbone. We have too much of this nursing of officers and soldiers. The chances are that when a bachelor he had none too many ducats, but reasoned, in some unaccountable way, that a wife, with his same irresponsible nature, would completely solve the difficulty. With both eyes wide open he has jumped from the frying pan into the fire. He should set his teeth and take the bull by the horns before it is too late. On the other hand, should he make a wise investment in marrying a girl with a level head and a knowledge of figures, he has a fighting chance; but, of course, she ought to sign the checkbook. Even for a man who is no novice in the art of spending money, this latter course is often a wise proceeding.

To all of us there will come sad and unavoidable misfortunes, and they can be counted upon not to come singly. Misfortunes are not confined to Army officers. Many civilians lost fortune, home and health through a series of vicissitudes. They are much worse off than we are, as often they have no harbor of refuge, except it be the uncertain charity of erstwhile friends. They are face to face with worse conditions than any to which we, as a rule, can lay claim.

For such of those who experience real and unavoidable misfortunes we have the utmost consideration and deepest sympathy, and all truly honorable men and women are ever most eager to aid and assist them by all means that lay in their power. It would be ridiculous to treat our young officers as irresponsible babies by any legislation regulating a matter which so vitally concerns their own personal happiness and future, but they should most certainly have the common horse-sense to so provide before entry into matrimony, as to preclude any probability of future pecuniary difficulties. For such as do not, I, for one, have but small sympathy.

"A LIEUTENANT WITH A TRUE MATE."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GENERAL DAGGETT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I did not intend, nor will I again, ask for space to comment on the A.M.A. Association—unless it shall be absolutely demanded. Several letters have appeared in the JOURNAL recently. The substance of them, it seems to me, may be comprised in two statements: One member believes that the adoption of either of the proposed amendments will "ruin" the association, basing his belief on the opinion of an "expert." Another member holds the present rates of assessment are just and honest because they are less than those in the New York Life and other companies.

As to the first it is sufficient to say that equally competent "experts" hold directly to the contrary. Where there is conflict of testimony by experts, the juror must exercise his own intelligence and good judgment. Fortunately the association need not depend on the conflicting testimony of experts. As one has said, it is a matter of "plain mathematics." The association has had an experience of more than a quarter of a century to teach its members what rates of assessment are necessary to maintain it.

As to the second, it has nothing whatever to do with the matter at issue. The question is not Are our association assessment rates lower than those of other companies? But Are they equitable between member and member of our association?

But let us make comparisons. A writer has said that a member who joined in 1879, at the age of forty-two, has paid \$2,280.73 to the association in twenty-six years, an average of \$87.72 per annum. The New York Life charges \$106.17 per year for same. But what of the recent past, the present and future of this member? During the last four years he has paid an average of \$124.82 per year. When he has been a member less than thirty-two years he must have paid the association \$3,000. And yet he must continue to pay a high annual assessment during the rest of his life. Does the New York Life require this? The premium paid by this member compounded annually at three per cent. amounted to \$3,000 in about twenty-three years (barring errors in calculation). In ten or fifteen years this member will have paid \$3,500 or \$4,000, and if interest be considered, will have benefited the association to the amount of perhaps more than \$5,000. I think it not a mild estimate to say that the lowest paying member will not have paid at any time more than one-third of the amount paid by this member. I have no data; will not someone who has please give the JOURNAL the exact figures?

But there are higher paying members than the one

in question who bear a still heavier burden. Twenty years hence there may be a half dozen of these old members left who have paid the association more than \$5,000, and have been a benefit to it of \$7,000 or \$8,000? Is this just? The present method requires an old member, a retired captain for instance, to take money away from his own family, who may need it, and deposit it for the benefit of the family of a young member who may not need it. Is this just? Is it right? Is there a member of the association who wants the old members to do this?

The substance of the whole matter to be voted on can be comprehended in the following questions: 1. Is the present method of assessment just and honest? 2. Is it safe? 3. Are the Dravo amendments just and safe?

The first question has been answered. The second question is easily answered. If it is necessary—and it is—to require the old members to pay two or three times as much as the younger ones, what will become of the association after the old members are gone? Ten years will probably remove so many of them as to materially reduce the income. Fifteen or twenty years will reduce the income to a non-supporting amount.

Are the Dravo amendments just and safe? Yes, both. They reduce somewhat the assessment rates of the old members and increase the rates of the younger members enough to make up the loss. They equalize, put the rates on an equitable basis. Let me call attention to the pamphlet sent out last November by members of the association and which fully discusses the Dravo proposition. Let no member's mind be beclouded by references to "experts," "encyclopedias," etc., nor his attention diverted from the simple real issue by irrelevant matter.

A. S. DAGGETT,

Lincoln, Neb., March 1. Brig. Gen., U.S.A., retired.

A RAMROD FOR THE ARMY RIFLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When the change is made in the bayonet of the new Springfield rifle, as is contemplated, it is hoped that we will not revert to the jointed nuisance of our present arm, which is inappropriately called a ramrod. The ramrod used before the Spanish-American War was long enough and convenient enough to be of some use. But the present one is never used in garrison—is never even thought of, except when it drops out of the butt of the piece when the soldier is executing the manual of arms; or when it is found to be rusty or missing by the inspector; or when it is charged against the soldier on the rolls. His thoughts and language on those occasions would not look well in print.

In the field, the soldier uses it only after being driven to it by necessity, and after borrowing a joint from a comrade. Even then it is unsatisfactory, as the joints do not fit well together because of rust, broken threads or some other drawbacks; and there is so much waste of time in opening the butt plate, getting out the joints and screwing them together. Imagine a soldier in the excitement and danger of battle trying to open the butt-plate with his bayonet, trying to screw the joints together and trying to borrow a joint from the man nearest him—all this that he may knock out a shell that has stuck in the bore of his piece, and you have the proper idea of the utility of the present ramrod.

These ideas are not the result of imagination, but the result of the practical test of the last six or seven years. The ramrod to be useful, should be at least three or four inches longer than the barrel and bore of the piece; it should be in one piece and strong enough to sustain a lateral pressure of at least a hundred pounds without bending; it should have as large a cavity as possible in the large end through which to pass cleaning rags; and it should have a strong screw in the small end, to answer the double purpose of holding the ramrod in place under the barrel and of extracting rags and other obstructions from the barrel when necessary. So, if we are to have the long, old-fashioned bayonet, let us also have the long old-fashioned ramrod.

MONTEREY.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MARRIED MEN?

Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The department, or a great majority of those in the front ranks, as would appear from things recently said and printed, are more or less antagonistic to the marriage of men in the Service; young officers as well as enlisted men. There can be no denying the fact that the enlisted married man is a very much undesired quantity in the Army. Everyone knows that there are regulations and restrictions against enlisting married men, and that it is only now and then, under exceptional circumstances, that such men are enlisted, and on the inside there are rules and customs very discouraging to those aspiring to marriage. In some instances men have been discharged for the good of the Service for no other reason than that they saw fit to take unto themselves a better half. Then in view of all this it is not surprising that there are so few married men in the Service. The above question settled, I would consider it a very great favor and highly appreciate the matter if some reader of the JOURNAL would kindly answer the following questions: Does the enlisted married man make as good a soldier as the single man? Does the fact that a man is married take away any of his soldier qualities? What are the chief objections to the married enlisted man?

INFANTRY.

RATIONS AND KITS FOR OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Each officer should be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department annually with two field uniforms and one dress, and he should be furnished one ration in kind, no commutation, each day, same as the men, at least while in the field. When in the field his kit should be prescribed in orders and he should be held down to it strictly.

We don't get enough of field work. This thing of boarding a train and going into permanent camp for two or three weeks is all right from a maneuvering point of view. What is of an equal importance and value is to send organizations on the road for a twenty or thirty days' march each year, wiping out the accompaniment of railroad cars from camp to camp with its jars of jams, cookies, soups, mushrooms and belongings. Come down to actual business, straight soldiering, leaving bed-room slippers, dressing gowns and bath robes where they belong, in the quarters.

The officer and man should be on the same basis in the field: their profession is the profession of arms. Why should one be permitted to haul on the march an un-

necessary and, from a military standpoint, useless jumble of flotsam and jetsam, while the other is restricted to a simple, effective and tested ration and equipment? For the past three years we have had our theoretical studies, the practical end; the testing of the theories on long marches, with compact equipment, is about due.

FOURS RIGHT.

ARMY UNIFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Apropos of the article pertaining to the Navy uniform in JOURNAL of Feb. 25, written by a petty officer, brings to mind how fortunate we of the Army now are with our olive-drab clothing. This uniform fits to perfection, is cut and designed on artistic lines, particularly the Service coat. We have no more tailor's bills to worry about. I have worn a Service coat nearly two years now, and it is as well shaped as on the day I got it. Have never seen a misfit or heard a complaint in my company or regiment. The Quartermaster's Department deserves thanks for the efforts put forth to produce the present results. Our wish is they will continue to go forward along the present lines in clothing and equipment. We would like trousers for barracks, especially in the summer; the leggings are too warm indoors.

ONE OF THE 8TH FOOT.

THE QUESTION OF SUBMARINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to make decided objections to the remarks by a U.S.N. captain in the JOURNAL in reference to submarines. A special board is not needed—the problem belongs to the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the constructors are the only proper officers to handle the submarine problems from training and education because they are the highest standing men in the line when they enter the construction corps. We have decidedly too much line opinion now about big ships from people who do not know what they are talking about. This better be understood first as last that the line cannot control the opinions of the construction corps because of superior numbers.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, U.S.N.

A DEMERIT SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following is purposed to secure a just method of "selection," and at the same time promote discipline. Adopt individual conduct records for all officers to include the grade of colonel and a uniform scale of demerits for delinquencies and misconduct. A demerit once awarded by proper authority to stand for two years, when it will be removed from the record. Records upon which not more than ten demerits appear will be kept by the post commander; when the demerits awarded exceed ten record will be forwarded to the department commander; upon more than twenty demerits accruing the record will be forwarded to the division commander, who, when twenty-five or more demerits accrue, would forward the record to the War Department. Upon it being thus brought to the attention of the War Department that an officer has twenty-five or more demerits on his record, he shall, by sanction of the President, be deprived of (1) for a line officer, seniority in his grade to the extent of forfeiting the right to exercise command as long as another line officer of his grade is present for duty; (2) for all officers the right to promotion. This disability to cease as soon as the demerits be reduced below twenty-five.

Upon an officer committing himself he would be informed by letter of the alleged delinquency in full and required to submit his explanation by endorsement thereon. Should the explanation be satisfactory no further action would be taken. If not satisfactory, demerits would be awarded by proper authority, copies of all papers being filed with the record. The post commander to be empowered to award demerits for offenses which carry not more than five demerits each; the department commander for those which carry not more than ten each; the division commander for those up to include fifteen each.

Scale of demerits would include the following, mentioned only to illustrate: Being late at formation, appearing in improper uniform on official occasion, ignorance or inattention at drill, etc., one demerit. Failure to reply promptly to official communications, failure to submit reports, carelessly written official letters, etc., two demerits; absent from duty, failure to make proper inspection, etc., five demerits; being drunk, abuse of inferiors, not obeying orders promptly, etc., ten demerits; immoral conduct, commanding officer not investigating an offense of an officer, or partiality and unjust discriminations in disposing of same, etc., fifteen demerits; an approved finding of guilty by a court-martial for any offense to carry with it fifteen demerits in addition to any punishment which may have been awarded in the sentence.

Should an inferior report a superior officer, except to an inspector, for an offense, and upon full investigation the report be not substantiated, except reports made by officer of the day or adjutant, the officer making such report to receive the same number of demerits as would have been awarded the officer reported had the report been found to be correct.

To the monthly list of officers published by the War Department should be appended a separate list, on the order of the President, of all officers having twenty-five demerits or more, and carrying the curtailment of rights proposed in this system. (See 122 A.W.)

Under such executive order a captain whose name appeared on the list would not be deprived of the command of his own company, but when his company served with other troops of the line in garrison, on marches, expeditions, etc., he would not be able to command the whole, whatever his rank, as long as another captain of the line not under the ban were present for duty. The same principle to hold in other grades.

Under provision two, examining boards for promotion should consider the presence of twenty-five or more demerits on an officer's conduct record as a sufficient bar to a recommendation to promotion, or rather, sufficient grounds to report his failure to pass the required examination. If, one year later, he still had twenty-five demerits on his record, it would be treated as a second failure to pass the required examination for promotion, and existing law would operate by his being wholly retired with one year's pay. (See Par. 1274, Military Laws of the United States, 1901.)

From among those who "soldier every day of the year" let the cantankerous odium which clings to selec-

tion by comparison be withdrawn, for the great law of compensation can be trusted to produce the right officer at the right time without anyone being able to tell just how or why. Do not change the present statutes.

A COMPANY COMMANDER.

BLOCKING PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letters published by you on Promotion by Selection, Elimination, etc., are both interesting and instructive. It is to be hoped that the discussion will ultimately promote the interests of the Service. All parties to the discussion seem to assume in a greater or lesser degree that the Army in the matter of promotion is in need of drastic reforms, that the existing system of lineal promotion is a palpable evil to which we cling through fear of the evils of any other system that can be suggested.

That the Army stands aghast whenever it is proposed to open wider the door for "pull" and favoritism is the inevitable result of its experience with that evil, but that the existing system of lineal promotion is a palpable evil, which puts a premium upon inefficiency and destroys both incentive and ambition, the whole history of our small but efficient Regular Army disproves.

All officers of over twenty years' service can recall the long, hard fight to secure lineal promotion as against regimental promotion. The argument that regimental esprit de corps did not compensate for the injustice of regimental promotion finally prevailed. The average Army officer of to-day wonders why the fight was so prolonged. Now comes the agitation for so-called promotion by selection, whatever that may mean. Why has it come? Theorize as we may, it is the inevitable result of recent appointments to the grade of brigadier general in the line from grades below that of colonel in the line and from the staff departments.

Before these appointments were made it went without saying that brigadier generals of the line would be selected from colonels of the line, that is, from officers who had had experience in command, and that brigadier generals of the staff would be selected from their respective staff departments.

The officers of the line as a rule favored the detail staff system. They believed it would promote the efficiency of the Army as a whole. They knew appointments in the permanent staff, however meritorious, had been almost invariably a matter of political influence and they believed that the detail system would largely eliminate politics from the staff departments.

They viewed with complacency the retention of the permanent appointees therein to avoid the political opposition which they could command. They little dreamed, however, that the promotion to the grade of colonel, which the Act of 1901 gave to these permanent appointees would make them effective candidates for brigadier generalities in the line.

What has been the result? The grade of major general is already hopelessly blocked against practically all the present field officers of the line. A few more such appointments and the grade of brigadier general will soon be similarly blocked.

The average Army officer sees this and the injurious effect it will have upon the efficiency of the Army for years after the present administration and Congress will have passed into history.

A LINE OFFICER OVER 40.

PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

General Crozier's article on promotion by selection struck me so forcibly, as being just the thing to rejuvenate and reanimate our slowly awakening Army, that I have been surprised to notice in our Service publications nothing but adverse criticism. I agree with him absolutely in every proposition that he offers. Now those who do disagree with him, and with those others who have proposed similar measures, admit that the Army needs some such measure but, they say, only those who have the necessary pull will be benefited; meaning that they see no hope for themselves in these modern measures; that is, no hope of their being selected for some higher and more important office.

The Japanese possess a characteristic called by some writers "the spirit that quickeneth;" that is, that living active spirit of absolute devotion to Japan and the Emperor, that spirit of willingness to do and dare, to bear and sacrifice anything and everything that may redound to the glory of Japan, and the success of her cause. Would to God that every American, and especially every American Army officer might possess this spirit. I believe that the measures proposed will give us young and active as well as brainy superior officers, who will have not only the brainy minds and active wills to plan and order successful maneuvers and campaigns, but also will have young and active bodies with which to lead their troops in their execution.

You and I, and all of us, have seen active measures proposed for field maneuvers and even campaigns, and also we have seen many of the former performed in a merely perfunctory manner, or the latter work themselves out in a hap-hazard fashion, because the commander was either unwilling or unable to be constantly present at the one, or to be at the front in the other. Give us young and energetic as well as brainy commanders and we will have garrison and field maneuvers that will be instructive successes, and campaigns that will be vigorously pushed to conclusions. Do this, and by doing so give us an Army that will be vigorously and efficiently exercised in all those movements that will perfect us for active service, and enabled to stand some chance of being successful against an enemy organized and trained according to modern methods. Do this and I for one will be willing to serve just where I am; for I would rather serve as a captain in such an Army, thus prepared and officered, than I would as second in command of an Army that is permitted to simply drift along and fight its hap-hazard battles under a commander who may not have any real soldierly qualifications, and who has reached his commanding position simply by the chance of having lived long enough to reach it. In other words, I am willing to sacrifice my selfish desires for promotion if it will result in giving us a really vigorous and efficient Army.

PATRIOT.

Hampton College, a classical school for girls and young ladies at Hampton, Va., has long been recognized as one of the representative educational institutions of the South. Under the able direction of the principal, Miss Fitchett, the school has won wide recognition, its certificates being accepted by many universities in place of entrance examinations. Unusual advantages in art and music are offered, and the school is only fifteen minutes' trolley ride from Old Point Comfort.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of Battleship Squadron. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. William H. Reeder. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barnette. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived March 4 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Cruiser Division.

(Attached to Battleship Squadron.)

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, Senior Officer.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns, Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns, Capt. John M. Hawley. Arrived Feb. 28 at the naval station, New Orleans, Ala.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex McCrackin. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee, Commander.

Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.
NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigbee), Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. Sailed March 7 from Santo Domingo City for the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
CASTINE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. At Santo Domingo City.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. Sailed March 5 from the navy yard, New York, for Sanchez, Santo Domingo.
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. Arrived March 8 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DETROIT, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.
DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
NEWPORT, composite gunboat, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. E. F. Quailtrough. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Assigned Caribbean Squadron March 7.

Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.
HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut (pennant boat of Lieut. Commander Johnston). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. Sailed March 7 from Santo Domingo City for the naval station, San Juan, P.R.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Lieut. C. D. Stearns to command on March 30.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Mobile, Alabama. Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABERENDA (collier), merchant complement, John W. Holmes, master. Arrived March 8 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. Sailed March 9 from Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
CAESAR (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed March 3 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived March 3 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
HANNUBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Arrived March 3 at Lambert Point, Va. Address there.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Sailed March 1 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for Santo Domingo city. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
SCORPION, C.G. (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived March 5 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
POTOMAC (tender), Lieut. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived March 5 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander-in-chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city, unless otherwise noted.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marx. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
PRAIRIE, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived March 8 at Fortress Monroe, Va. Address there.
TUPICA, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief.

Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. Edwin K. Moore. At San Diego, Cal.
BENNINGTON, G., 6 guns, Comdr. Lucien Young. At San Diego, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BUFFALO, C., 6 guns, Capt. William H. Everett. At San Diego, Cal.
MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. At Panama, R. of P. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PAUL JONES, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. At Seattle, Wash.
PERRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At San Diego, Cal.
PERL, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the naval station, Honolulu.
WYOMING, M., 6 guns, Comdr. John E. Roller. At San Diego, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. Assigned Asiatic Fleet March 6.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns, Capt. John P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 6 guns, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Hong Kong, China.
ELCANO, G., Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. William D. MacDougal. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, L.D.G., 8 guns, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 guns, (pennant boat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, Commander.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander.

RAINBOW, C. (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns, Ensign Charles S. Herrick. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MINDORO, G., 4 guns, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 2 guns, Lieut. James E. Walker. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
FROLIC, G., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Feb. 19 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed March 2 from Singapore, Straits Settlements, for Suez, Egypt. Is en route to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
GENERAL ALAVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. Sailed March 8 from Shanghai, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPHY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED.

TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug), At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
ACTIVE (tug), At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
AILEEN, Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
ALICE (tug), Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, G., 2 guns, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.
ATLANTA, P.C., 8 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
CHICKASAW (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
CHOCTAW (tug), At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1. At Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Address there.
COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DOROTHEA, Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.
EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Arrived March 3 at the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
EAGRE, Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
ELFRIDA, Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. Address New Haven.
FERN (tender), 3 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
GRANITE STATE, Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.
HAWK, Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.
HERCULES (tug), Lieut. Charles B. McVay. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin), At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
HUNTRESS, Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.
INCA, Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.I. Address there.
IWANA (tug), At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KEYSTONE STATE, Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.
MARION, Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MICHIGAN, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
MOHAWK (tug), At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MODOC (tug), At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.
NARKEETA (tug), At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shircliff, master. Arrived March 2 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NEW YORK, A.C., 18 guns, Capt. John J. Hunker. Address there.
NEZINSCOT (tug), At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
NINA (tug), At New York. Address there.
ONEIDA, Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.
ORIOLE, Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PAWNEE (tug) At New York. Address there.
PENACOOK (tug), At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PENTUCKET (tug), At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PENNSYLVANIA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean to command. Ordered in commission at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
PEORIA, Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, V.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
PINTA, Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.
PISCATAQUA (tug), Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
PONTIAC (tug), At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.
POWHATAN (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET (tug), Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PURITAN, Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.
RANGER, C., Comdr. Temple M. Potts. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ordered in commission March 30. Will be sent to the Asiatic Station for special duty.

RAPIDO (tug), Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ROCKET (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SAMOSET (tug), At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
SEBAGO (tug), At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
SIOUX (tug), Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin), At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (transport), Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SOTOYOMO (tug), At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
STANDISH (tug), At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
STRANGER, Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Franck T. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SYLVIA, Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
TRAFFIC (tug), Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS (tug), At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
UNADILLA (tug), Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
VIGILANT (tug), Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
WABAN (tug), At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug), Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At Newport News, Va. Address there.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANTIC, Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.
YANKTON, C.G., 8 guns. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission

BLAKELY, Lieut. DeWitt Blamer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
GRAMPUS (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MANLY, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
MCKEE, At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PIKE (submarine), Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr., in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedo boats **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWIN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SHUBRICK**, and submarines **MOCCASIN** and **ADDER**.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C. 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval base, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subig Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns, Capt. Francis H. Delano, auxiliary to the Lancaster. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANTEE, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman, retired. The Saratoga sailed March 2 from Philadelphia for a cruise in the West Indies, the itinerary of which will be as follows: Leave Philadelphia March 2, arrive St. Kitts March 15; leave St. Kitts March 22, arrive Santa Cruz March 24; leave Santa Cruz March 29, arrive St. Thomas March 30; leave St. Thomas April 11, arrive San Juan April 12; leave San Juan April 18, arrive Philadelphia May 1. The postoffice address of the ship while on cruise will be in care of the Postmaster, New York city, domestic postage only being required.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1905; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1905.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY UNIFORM EQUIPMENT.

The Navy Department has issued an addenda to the regulations governing the uniforms and equipments of officers and enlisted men of the United States Marine Corps, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, March 16, 1904, as recommended by the Brigadier General, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, which are modified in certain particulars. The regulations were published in the Army and Navy Journal of March 19, 1904, Page 769.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 7, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Samuel B. Thomas, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clark H. Woodward, to be a lieutenant from Dec. 28, 1904, vice Lieut. Glennie Tarbox, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 2, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Asst. Paymr. David C. Crowell, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Oct. 18, 1904.

P.A. Paymr. Frederick G. Pyne, to be a paymaster from Feb. 16, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. James A. Bull, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Feb. 16, 1905.

Pay. Insp. Charles M. Ray, to be a pay director from Feb. 18, 1905.

Paymr. Thomas S. Jewett, to be a pay inspector from Feb. 18, 1905.

P.A. Paymr. Frederick B. Colby, to be a paymaster from Feb. 18, 1905.

P.A. Paymr. John D. Barber, to be a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant from Feb. 21, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. Frank T. Watrous, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Feb. 18, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. Arthur S. Peters, to be a passed assistant paymaster from Feb. 19, 1905.

Comdr. Giles B. Harber, to be a captain from Sept. 30, 1904.

Comdr. John B. Briggs, to be a captain from Sept. 30, 1904.

Lieut. Glennie Tarbox, to be a lieutenant commander from Dec. 28, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hillary Williams, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. Joseph W. Oman, to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieuts. (Junior Grade) Harry L. Brinser, Alexander F. H. Yates, and Edgar B. Larimer to be lieutenants from Jan. 1, 1905.

Lieut. Edward T. Witherspoon, to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver, to be a commander from Feb. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo, to be a commander from Feb. 21, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers, to be a commander from Feb. 21, 1905.

Lieut. Horace W. Jones, to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 21, 1905.

Comdr. William P. Day, to be a captain from Jan. 12, 1905.

Lieut. Josiah S. McKean, to be a lieutenant commander from Feb. 12, 1905.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James B. Gilmer, to be a lieutenant from Feb. 16, 1905.

To be passed assistant surgeons: Jesse W. Backus, from May 18, 1904; George M. Mayers, from June 1, 1904; Henry A. Dunn, from June 7, 1904; Allan Stuart, from June 7, 1904; Herbert M. Tolfree, from June 14, 1904; Russell M. Young, from July 2, 1904; Macomb K. Elmer, from July 18, 1904; Louis W. Bishop, from Sept. 28, 1904; Ulys R. Webb, from Oct. 11, 1904; Charles M. Oman, from Dec. 18, 1904.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate March 6, 1905.

Secretary of the Navy, Paul Morton, of Illinois.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 8, 1905.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. John C. Wilson, to be a captain from Feb. 12, 1905.

Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, to be a captain from Feb. 21, 1905.

Comdr. Uriah R. Harris, to be a captain from Feb. 21, 1905.

First Lieut. Macker Babb, to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Oct. 30, 1903.

First Lieut. Samuel A. W. Patterson, to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Nov. 28, 1903.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Hirsinger, to be a captain in the Marine Corps from Dec. 7, 1903.

Lieut. Col. William P. Biddle, to be a colonel in the Marine Corps from Feb. 28, 1905.

Appointment in the Navy.

Francis S. Nash, to be a surgeon from Feb. 23, 1905, to take rank next after Surg. Henry B. Flitts, and to be an additional number in grade, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved Feb. 23, 1905.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 3.—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Parmenter, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 3, 1905, for duty as assistant to the equipment officer of that yard.

Lieut. F. Swift, retired, to command Fish Hawk.

Lieut. C. B. McVay, detached Hartford; to command tug Hercules.

Ensign J. J. Hannigan, detached Hartford; to Galveston.

Midshipman E. Friedrich, detached Hartford; to Galveston.

Midshipman B. Y. Rhodes, orders Feb. 25, 1905, modified. Detached Hancock; to Pennsylvania.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Benton, to naval recruiting station, Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. C. Gudger, to Newport, March 31, 1905.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. A. Greer, detached Newport March 31, 1905; to home and wait orders.

Btsn. J. A. Smith, retired, detached command Fish Hawk; to home.

Btsn. E. V. Sandstrom, detached command Uncas; to tug Hercules.

Act. Btsn. J. Danner, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to tug Hercules.

Act. Gun. R. M. O'Connor, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

War. Mach. W. D. Conn, detached Brooklyn; to home and one month's leave.

Act. War. Mach. F. O. Wells, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Brooklyn.

MARCH 4.—NO ORDERS.

MARCH 5.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 6.—Passed Asst. Surg. C. H. DeLancy, detached Petrel; to Marblehead.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. B. Kerr, detached Buffalo; to Boston.

Asst. Surg. J. D. Manchester, detached Marblehead; to Petrel.

Asst. Surg. J. Miller, Jr., detached Boston; to Buffalo.

Paymr. Gen. H. T. B. Harris, placed on the retired list of the Navy from March 10, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Revised Statutes and the Navy Personnel Act.

Chap. J. M. F. McGinty, to Constellation, with additional duty at the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Chief Gun. C. Morgan, retired, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to home.

Note.—Rear Admiral E. S. Houston, retired, died at Lausanne, Switzerland, March 7, 1905.

MARCH 7.—Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, detached duty as member board, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Ohio, March 16, 1905, and upon the arrival of that vessel on the Asiatic Station report to commander-in-chief of that fleet for duty as chief of staff.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Evans, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., March 16, 1905; to Ranger as navigator, March 23, 1905.

Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, detached Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., March 15, 1905; to Ranger as executive officer, March 23, 1905.

Ensign F. S. Whitten, detached Ohio; to Chicago.

Med. Dir. G. H. Cooke, retired, detached Naval Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to home.

Passed Asst. Surg. S. S. Rodman, detached Pensacola; to Ranger, March 23, 1905.

Pay Insp. C. M. Ray, orders of Jan. 16, 1905, modified; assume charge of Navy Pay Office, Baltimore, Md., March 31 instead of March 15, 1905.

Asst. Paymr. H. H. Alkire, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., March 15, 1905; to Ranger, March 23, 1905.

Btsn. H. C. Gunn, detached Hartford; to tug Hercules.

Chief Btsn. A. Whippley, to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., for treatment.

Gun. J. J. Murray, detached Atlanta; to Newport News, Va., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Note.—Mate Charles Wilson, retired, died at Brooklyn, N.Y., March 7, 1905.

MARCH 8.—Comdr. T. M. Potts, detached duty as member Board Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., etc., March 16, 1905; to command Ranger, and upon arrival Asiatic Station report commander-in-chief for duty.

Ensign J. F. Hellweg, detached Hartford; to Pennsylvania.

Ensign J. H. Blackburn, detached Ohio; to Chicago.

Midshipmen J. H. Newton, Jr., and J. V. Ogan, detached Independence, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Ranger, and upon arrival upon Asiatic Station report commander-in-chief for duty.

Midshipmen F. G. Blasdel, E. G. Oberlin and R. B. Coffey, detached Pensacola, Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Ranger, and upon arrival at Asiatic Station report to commander-in-chief for duty.

Midshipmen G. V. Stewart, A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., and H. H. Maxson, detached Pensacola; Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal., etc., March 16, 1905; to Asiatic Station via Ohio.

Midshipmen R. M. Faell, W. O. Spears and S. B. Smith, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Asiatic Station via Ohio.

Pay. Dir. I. G. Hobbs, detached duty in charge of Navy Pay Office, Newport, R.I., etc., March 13, 1905; to home.

Pay Dir. H. E. Drury, detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., March 11, 1905; to Newport, R.I., for

duty in charge of Navy Pay Office at that place, March 13, 1905.

Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, retired, assume the duties of general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., temporarily, March 11, 1905.

Paymr. F. G. Kennard, detached Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 1, 1905, and wait orders to sea.

Paymr. M. G. Goldsborough, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., March 20, 1905; to Michigan, March 31, 1905.

Paymr. G. Skipwith, detached New York; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. T. D. Harris, detached Michigan, March 31, 1905; to Southern, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Cavite, P.I., March 9, 1905.

First Lieut. W. E. Smith, detached Cavite Station; to Monadnock.

First Lieut. N. P. Vulte, detached Cavite Station; to Wisconsin.

First Lieut. C. F. Williams, detached Olongapo Station; to Raleigh.

First Lieut. W. A. Howard, detached Cavite Station; to Cincinnati.

First Lieut. A. McAllister, detached Cincinnati; to Marine Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. W. G. Fay, detached Wisconsin; to Marine Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, detached Raleigh; to Marine Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

First Lieut. W. L. Redles, detached Monadnock; to Marine Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, detached Cavite Station; to Naval Station, Guam, L.I.

Lieut. W. D. MacDougall, detached Wisconsin; to command Villalobos.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton, detached command Bainbridge; to home.

Lieut. C. H. Woodward, detached Decatur; to command Bainbridge.

Ensign W. W. Smith, detached Helena; to Decatur.

Asst. Surg. R. A. Bachmann, detached Wilmington; to Villalobos.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels, detached Villalobos; to Wilmington.

Act. War. Mach. B. Christensen, detached Monadnock; to Oregon.

War. Mach. F. Rissler, detached Oregon; to home.

Gun. J. C. McDermott, detached Wisconsin; to Cavite Station.

Gun. D. M. Carruthers, detached Raleigh; to Wisconsin.

Act. Gun. W. J. Creeiman, detached Cavite Station; to Raleigh.

Comdr. C. W. Cowles, to Cavite Station.

Paymr. C. S. West, appointment duty Raleigh revoked March 15.

MARCH 9.—Lieuts. J. R. Brady, L. A. Cotton and F. M. Russell, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to the Pennsylvania.

Lieut. C. D. Stearns, detached Naval Proving Grounds, Indian Head, to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, for duty; thence to command Truxtun, March 30.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley, detached command Truxtun, to the Maine, March 31.

Midshipman H. D. Childs, granted sick leave for six months.

Pay Dir. I. G. Hobbs, placed on retired list from March 13.

Asst. Paymr. E. M. Hacker, detached New York, to navy yard, Portsmouth; duty assistant to general storekeeper.

Act. Carpenters J. J. Murphy, W. B. Cothran, B. W. Wilson, F. W. Mehlhop, T. O. Covell, S. P. Mead, P. R. Dickson, J. J. Redington, M. E. Carroll, F. X. Maher, R. Velz, W. H. Sampson, L. Haase, C. Whitford, C. J. Kerr and E. L. Bass, appointed acting carpenters from March 7.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 7.—Capt. Jay M. Salladay, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered home.

Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, detached from New York, when that vessel is placed out of commission, and ordered home.

Second Lieut. William A. McNeil, detached from marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to marine barracks, Washington, in command of a detachment of marines, for duty in connection with the marine guards of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania and Maryland.

First Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, detached from marine barracks, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to Dry Tortugas, Fla., in command of a detachment of marines, to command the marine barracks there, vice 1st Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, detached.

First Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, upon reporting of 1st Lieut. Robert Y. Rhea, with a detachment of marines, detached from marine barracks, Dry Tortugas, Fla., and ordered to New York, in command of a detachment of marines, for duty at the marine barracks there.

MARCH 8.—Capt. Leof M. Harding, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to open recruiting office in San Francisco, Cal., and to assume charge of recruiting district of California.

First Lieut. Hamilton D. South, upon reporting of 2d Lieut. Edward B. Cole, detached from U.S.S. Yankee, and ordered to marine barracks, League Island, Pa. Ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to duty with a detachment of marines destined for service at Guam, L.I.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole, detached from marine barracks, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command marine guard, U.S.S. Yankee, vice, 1st Lieut. Hamilton D. South, detached.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

MARCH 2.—2d Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant is detached from the Onondaga and ordered to the Forward.

Second Lieut. W. A. O'Mally is detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Onondaga.

Second Lieut. John Mel, ordered to report at Department.

MARCH 6.—2d Lieut. B. H. Camden is ordered to Washington for physical examination for extension of leave.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore is granted five days' leave.

First Lieut. J. G. Berry is granted ten days' sick leave.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The marines at Dry Tortugas, consisting of a detachment in command of 1st Lieut. Eli T. Fryer, according to orders announced this week, have been ordered to the New York Navy Yard for duty at the marine barracks there.

The marine guards for the new armored cruisers Pennsylvania and Maryland are being organized, the former under the command of Capt. F. M. Eslick and 2d Lieut.

FROM THE FAR EAST.

The daily papers have given our readers such information as has been received by telegraph concerning the battle which has been raging in Manchuria during ten or twelve days of almost continuous fighting, in which the Japanese have had the advantage, to what extent it would be impossible to say without more exact information. Another week will determine the final result. The reports thus far received come from Japanese sources, the latest being contained in the following despatch from Japanese headquarters, dated March 9: "In the Sing-King direction our force, after defeating the enemy at Ma-Chun-Tan is still pursuing him in the Shakhe River direction. East of the railroad, the enemy showing signs of retreat, our whole line opened a general attack from midnight, March 7, and dislodged the enemy from his position, pressing his force toward the Hun River. The whole district west of the railroad and south of the Hun River is in our hands. On the right bank of the Hun River the operations continue. The enemy in the neighborhood of Yang-Shih-Tun and Luk-Wan-Pao still make a stubborn resistance. The enemy made several counter attacks, but we repulsed them, inflicting heavy loss. Our force is now pressing the enemy toward Mukden. In the district north of Moukden, despite the enemy's obstinate resistance, we have occupied Siao-Chi-Tun, five miles northwest of Moukden, and Pa-Chia-Tzu, two miles northeast of Siao-Chi-Tun, and San-Tai-Tse, five miles north of Moukden. Our force destroyed the railroad north of Mukden." A second dispatch reads: "Since yesterday the enemy has frequently and fiercely shelled our killed and wounded, who were being removed on stretchers and in carriages west of Ning-Kuan-Tun, near Yang-Shih-Tun."

The port of Kwang-Chow-Wan, held by the French on a lease of ninety-nine years from the Chinese government, has one of the finest natural harbors in the world, whether for trade or defense, the bay being entirely landlocked, and an island off the mouth being so placed as to give access only through two narrow channels. Inside the anchorage covers ten miles by three with an average depth of ten fathoms. The southern exposure of the port to the China Sea and to the monsoons, with sheltering mountains on the north, makes the place extremely healthy, and offers a welcome change to troops pulled down in the enervating damp heat of Tonquin. It is but a day's sail or less—some 237 miles—to Hong Kong.

The Russian Colonel Kivostoff, who says the only accurate maps of Port Arthur and its neighborhood were those found on the Japanese dead, declares that the real defenders of Port Arthur were Smirnov, Kondratenko, Bieli and Grighenko. The French correspondents who have interviewed Russian officers give an appalling account of the Russian military and naval administration. There was exceeding bitterness between the naval and military authorities, and Admiral Lodeschensky, who had command of the torpedo division, says that the catastrophe to the squadron was due to Admiral Starck being an invalid and a believer in the impossibility of war. Makaroff abandoned the system of mines, and was content to remain where he was, trying to lure on the Japanese, who, pretending to fall into the trap, strewed mines behind them. The mutual recriminations between the officers of the Russian army and the Russian navy, who were humiliated at Port Arthur, are bringing to light some interesting facts.

Although nothing of an official nature has been heard concerning the work being done by the Japanese naval authorities in connection with raising the battleships sunk at Port Arthur, unofficial letters from officers on duty in the Far East indicate that strenuous efforts are in progress by the Japanese authorities on the hulks lying hard and fast aground in that harbor. The system adopted seems to be that of patching the holes in the hulls of the damaged vessels, pumping out the water until the craft floats and following this by towing the ship to the nearest dockyard for final repairs. The big drydock at Port Arthur has been put in fairly good working shape, but most of the repairs will be done at Sasebo.

There have been created in each Russian infantry rifle regiment, detachments of mounted infantry intended to act mainly as scouts, and forming another part of the regiments. They are reported to have rendered considerable service.

Capt. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O., of the Ottawa Field Battery, is quoted by the Ottawa Evening Journal as commenting on the campaign in Manchuria as a valuable lesson for Canada, in view of the similarity of climate. Both armies, he said, "have been conducting hostilities with a fine disregard for temperature, and the results have been sufficiently terrible in detail to illustrate the fact that a campaign pressed in the winter time by a people animated by patriotism, fighting for their homes against invaders from a more temperate climate, and possessing the training and hardihood of, say Canadians, would cause said invaders to suffer losses that would force them speedily to withdraw, if they did not actually meet the fate of Napoleon's army. In a word, the winter is Canada's most powerful military ally, therefore it would be well in the light of events for Canadians to be prepared to actively co-operate with that ally." With the idea of studying the means for such co-operation a party of three Canadian officers recently decided to institute an experiment to test whether it would be possible to maneuver across country with a force on snowshoes, using toboggan transport and bivouacking in the snow at night without tents. They started in what was almost a blizzard, with the thermometer at 5 below zero. Their outfit was packed on two toboggans. The snow was about four feet deep and so soft that snowshoes and toboggans sank in it fully twelve inches, making the drag very heavy. They had to dig under the snow or cut down trees to get fuel for the camp fire, and dug a hole in the snow to sleep in "sentry go." The weather got steadily colder, till at 5 a.m. the thermometer registered 32 below. "Considering that we went from steam heated houses to try the experiment, without any preliminary 'roughing it,' the result was a gratifying surprise." Captain Morrison says, "it was an extreme test in every way, and as a result it proves that the average soldier with a couple of blankets and his great coat could sleep out in comfort during our average winter weather. None of the party had even a cold as a result of the trip. No stimulants were used for keeping out the cold. If we had had a few extra men to go ahead and break in a track for the toboggans with their snowshoes we would have had no trouble with the transport whatever. On active service the leading company would break a smooth road over the deepest snow for the whole force following. As a result of the trip it is quite evident that a Canadian force could maneuver across

country, with little or no difficulty, carrying five or six days' rations and ammunition and bivouacking at night."

A Russian general, whose son is an officer of engineers, has communicated to the Russki Invalid some particulars as to the enormous expenditure of artillery ammunition at the battle of Liao-Yang. The guns of the 1st and 3d Siberian Corps fired in two days 108,000 rounds, and each corps having eight 8-gun batteries, the consumption was at the rate of 840 rounds per gun, or not less than 420 rounds per gun per day. There have been other reports to the same effect.

Major Magoki, of the Japanese army, who recently arrived in London, when asked as to the cause of the Japanese victories, said: "It has been due entirely to superior strategy. There are many essentials to victory, but superior strategy must come first, then tactics, and then fighting men. The Russians are grand fighters. They can take severe punishment as well as any soldiers in the world. But we have beaten them every time by superior strategy. The battle of Shaho was an exception, differing from all the others that had been fought in the campaign. There was little question of strategy, but much of tactics. Our armies operating in different regions, one from Korea, others from the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, had the same strategic point to attain, and their movements were, therefore, always made in connection one with another. After the occupation of Liaoyang, strategy became of less importance, for all the armies in the several regions were concentrated, and both combatants were at some distance facing one another."

"The Retirement of Officers in the Italian Army" is the subject of an article translated for the General Staff, from the *Internationale Revue* (January, 1905), by Capt. W. E. Ayer, 30th Inf. The law of Aug. 3, 1904, provides for their transfer to a preliminary retired list, the purpose being to free the corps of active officers of those who are inefficient. The officers retired are to receive three-fifths of their former pay until they reach the pension age and the years spent in the preliminary retired list are to be counted in the pensioning. A list of candidates for retirement is submitted yearly to a commission consisting of the corps commander, two division commanders and the brigade commander, to which the officer concerned belongs, a distinction being made between officers wholly inefficient and those for whom further use can be found in the Service. In the execution of the law regard is had to the fact that unceasing training and oversight by superiors can often attain with young officers even in cases apparently desperate results hardly to be hoped for. In these cases the war ministry is to determine independently the necessity for retirement. The question of physical fitness is to be determined by a medical service.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 9, 1905.

Mr. E. S. Brashears, recently selected the general secretary of the Annapolis Y.M.C.A., has arrived and taken charge. The position will be maintained by the joint associations of the city, Naval Academy and St. John's College, and a special effort will be made to provide entertainment and instruction for the many young men who visit Annapolis, including enlisted men in the Navy and Marine Corps and candidates for the Naval Academy.

On Monday Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, reached the age of sixty years. He is a native of the State of Maine and during the eight years he has been at the Naval Academy he has earned the entire respect of all connected with it, and holds the confidence of the midshipmen to a remarkable degree. On Monday evening Chaplain and Mrs. Clark gave a dinner in commemoration of the occasion, the guests being Rev. Jos. P. McComas, rector of St. Anne's church, Annapolis, and Mrs. McComas; Dr. Thomas Fell, president of St. John's College, and Mrs. Fell; Prof. E. K. Rawson, of the Naval Academy, and his niece, Miss Andrews.

The annual fencing tournament began at the Naval Academy on Tuesday. The tournament is for thirteen prizes in all, and the winners also gain points for their companies in the annual competition for the right to carry the brigade colors. There will be four weapons used, foils, duelling swords, sabers and canes; and gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded for the first, second and third man in each event. Three of these medals have been presented by Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, and the others by the Navy Athletic Association. An extra presentation will be a handsome pair of duelling swords given by Passed Midshipman Roland R. Riggs, captain of the fencing team last season, to the midshipman winning the greatest number of points with all weapons. The preliminary bouts with foils were completed on Monday and Tuesday, and the winners have been found to be Midshipman Knox, Dichman and Sharp, who compose the regular Academy team. Saber contests began Wednesday.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 2, 1905.

Several pleasant affairs have marked the passing of this week, and the yard seems to have awakened to something of its old-time gaiety in these last days before the Lenten season throws a quiet over all social life. One of the most enjoyable functions of the week was the card party at which Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained a number of friends on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 23, the affair being planned in honor of Miss Jessie Miller, of Berkeley, who had been their guest for several days. Miss Miller has many friends here, where she lived during the three years that her father, Rear Adm. Merrill Miller, was commandant of the station, and where she and her sister, now Mrs. George Brown, jr., wife of Paymaster Brown, were great favorites. The handsome home of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had been handsomely decorated with violets, ferns and tall palms. Five hundred was the feature of the evening, and the prizes were won by Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, Civ. Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, and Asst. Civil Engr. Frederic H. Cooke. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Leof M. Harding, U.S.M.C.; Miss Amy Shepley, Miss Harvey, of Washington; Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter, Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, of Vallejo; Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Frances Waggoner, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Major James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and Howard McCrea, of Vallejo.

On Wednesday evening last Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden E. Evans were hosts at a charming dinner. Red formed the keynote of the decorations, carried out with quantities of scarlet flowers and red-shaded lights. The place cards were red hatchets with cherries, emblematic of the Father of His Country, the anniversary of whose birth it was. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. T. Gearing, and Paymr. and Mrs. David Potter.

On Thursday evening last the wardroom mess of the U.S. receiving ship Independence were hosts at a charming dinner aboard ship, complimentary to Capt. William T. Burwell, the commanding officer, Mrs. Burwell, and Miss Burwell. Besides the guests of honor covers were laid for Surg. and Mrs. C. P. Kindelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hag-

ner, Lieut. Comdr. Allen G. Rogers, Lieut. E. B. Larimer, and Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson.

Mrs. Allen, wife of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, U.S.A., and her little son, have arrived in San Francisco from their home at Vancouver Barracks, and are visiting Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kent. On Tuesday next Miss Kathleen Kent will make her sister the guest of honor at a large tea which she will give at the pretty Kent home in San Francisco.

Miss Jessie Miller returned to her home in Berkeley on Saturday. Rear Admiral Miller and Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting have sailed for the Philippines, where they have been ordered for court-martial duty.

Miss Geneva Febiger, daughter of Major and Mrs. Lea Febiger, who are now making their home in San Francisco, was hostess on Tuesday last at an enjoyable bridge party.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, Capt. and Mrs. William T. Burwell entertained a number of friends most delightfully aboard the Independence. Cards were the feature of the evening, and five hundred engrossed the attention of the guests until a late hour. Naval Constr. Holden E. Evans won the prize.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, jr., with their little son, are up from San Francisco for a few days, and are guests at the home of Rear Adm. Bowman H. McCalla, Mrs. MacArthur's father.

Mrs. Charles G. Smith was the hostess at the regular meeting of the bridge club of the yard on yesterday afternoon, and a few pleasant hours were spent by the members at the fascinating game.

The U.S.S. Boston arrived here on Saturday last and in all probability will remain here for several days longer. While Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Miller has been absent on his cruise on this ship, Mrs. Miller has been making her home with her father, Rear Admiral McCalla, at this yard.

Mrs. John T. Myers, who has been spending the past seven or eight months here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, left on March 1 for New Orleans, where she will join her husband, who is attached to the Brooklyn.

Mrs. T. T. Craven, who has been spending some time in Vallejo during her husband's cruises on the U.S.S. Solace, went to San Francisco on Monday last, there to await the arrival of the ship, which reached port the following day, after a remarkably short round trip. On Tuesday morning, when some fifteen miles beyond the Farallones, a distance of about seventy-five miles from Mare Island, she commenced communication with the yard by wireless, the messages being sent from yard to ship with the greatest ease. She reached Mare Island Wednesday noon and during her stay there will doubtless be many pleasant affairs given aboard the ship, which, during her last stay here, earned herself an enviable reputation for hospitality.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 5, 1905.

The sad and startling news of the suicide of Mrs. Bessie Chandler at the Paxton Hotel in Omaha has come as a great shock to this garrison. Her husband, Lieut. L. F. Chandler, only recently left this regiment, with which he served as second lieutenant, to join the 25th Infantry at Fort Niobrara. Mrs. Chandler's son, Kenley, was at the hotel at the time of Mrs. Chandler's death, but is now at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin in this post.

Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall and son, Ralph, have returned from Lemars, Iowa, where they have been the guests of Mrs. Stogsdall's sister the past few weeks.

On Tuesday night Col. and Mrs. E. B. Pratt, Miss Pratt, Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Miss Anne Castle, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Capt. Charles L. Bent, Mrs. William E. Welsh, Mrs. Pauline Murphy, Miss Mercedes Bell, Lieut. Homer E. Lewis, James M. Little, Stuart A. Howard, George B. Sharon and Albin L. Clark attended the opera, "Sho Gun," in Omaha. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Isaac Erwin, Mrs. Cecil Chaplain and Mrs. H. Percy Silver and Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton attended the same opera.

Lieut. James P. Drouillard arrived in the garrison March 4, filling the vacancy left by Capt. Daniel F. Keller's recent promotion to the 27th. Wednesday evening Capt. Charles W. Castle and Miss Anne Castle left for Washington, D.C., where they have gone to attend the wedding of their sister, Margaret, to Lieut. Edward R. Stone, 30th Inf. Capt. Charles L. Bent, who was for a few days a guest in the garrison, left Wednesday evening.

Miss Jean Murphy entertained in honor of her fifteenth birthday Saturday afternoon. Her guests were Misses Dorothy and Alice Palmer, Meno Welsh, Muriel Probert, Margaret Weeks and Sally Cray; Marcus Erwin, Campbell Probert and Wallis Hossfeld.

Lieut. Edward R. Stone has gone to Washington, D.C., where he will be married March 7 to Miss Margaret Castle.

Col. and Mrs. S. R. Whitall and Miss Bertha Hutton, of Fort Sheridan, Ill., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin. Mrs. W. A. Carleton has gone to St. Louis for a short visit.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 9, 1905.

Scarcely had the interest in the celebration of 100th Night subsided before the attention of all was claimed by the preparations for the trip to Washington, where, for the first time in over thirty years, the corps was to take part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President of the United States. When the cadets in 1873 attended the second inauguration of President Grant they marched across the Hudson on the ice and boarded a train on the New York Central, as the West Shore road was not built at that time, nor for many years thereafter.

The work of transportation was begun on Thursday, when the Artillery pieces were moved. The specials carrying cadets and band left on Friday morning. The weather was favorable, beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the day will long be remembered by all members of the corps present. It is said that the marching of the corps called forth enthusiastic comment from the President as the reviewing stand was passed.

The inaugural ball was enjoyed by all, and cadet hops will seem small affairs in comparison.

On their return on Sunday evening, an hour of two behind the schedule time, the cadets found everything in readiness at the mess hall, and were prepared to do full justice to the fare provided.

During Lent there will be frequent services during the week in the cadet chapel.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Bayard Clinch Anderson, widow of Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, occurred on Wednesday, March 1. Funeral services had been held at the home of the deceased at Washington, D.C., on Tuesday. Accompanying the remains, which were conveyed in a private car from Washington to West Point, were the daughters, Mrs. James M. Lawton, and the Misses M. L. and S. C. Anderson. The interment was made in the Anderson plot at the post cemetery, between the graves of General Anderson and Lieut. Robert Anderson, husband and son of the deceased. Mr. James M. Lawton, son-in-law of General Anderson, is also buried in the cemetery at the Point. A memorial fountain has been placed at the entrance to the cemetery by Mrs. Lawton, in memory of her father, husband and brother. She also presented to the academy, a number of years ago, a full-length portrait of General Anderson. This portrait, which was given to the Association of Graduates, was hung in Memorial Hall. It represents the general on the day on which the first gun of the war

was fired; standing on a parapet, the Stars and Stripes fluttering at his feet.

The meeting of the Reading Club was held last Thursday at Mrs. Larned's. "Some of the Famous Ages" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess.

MALABANG.

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 20, 1905.

The following is the result of a post competition (small arms), held Jan. 20, 1905:

Organization.	S.F.	T.F.	Agg.
Co. C, 23d Inf.	196	168	364
Co. I, 23d Inf.	189	173	362
Co. K, 23d Inf.	195	167	362
Co. A, 23d Inf.	173	164	337
Band, 23d Inf.	169	142	311
Troop D, 14th Cav.	170	140	310
Co. L, 23d Inf.	168	137	305
Co. M, 23d Inf.	163	137	300
Troop A, 14th Cav.	154	132	286

The second prize was awarded to Co. I, 23d Inf., they having made higher aggregate score in timed fire than Co. K, 23d Inf., which tied in total points made.

The contest consisted of teams of five enlisted men from each company and troops on duty at the post of Malabang, except C, 14th Cav., absent on field operations against the Datto Ali. Each contestant fired one score, slow and timed fire, 200 and 300 yards. Aggregate, each team, was out of a possible 500. Percentage of winning team, 72.8. As three companies, 23d Infantry, and two troops, 14th Cavalry, are in the field, the representing contestants in the match were necessarily limited to respective detachments left at Malabang.

The 17th Battery, Field Art., and the 23d Infantry have served together in Mindanao. The feeling between the organizations is evidenced by the inscription on a fired Maxim-Vicars shell presented by the Battery when it left the islands. It is as follows:

"To Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf. Compliments of 17th Field Battery, George G. Gately."

"23d Infantry—17th Infantry. Moro campaign, 1903-4: Jolo expedition, second Sulu expedition, Hassan's Cotta, Crater Lake Swamp, Suluman Mountain, Munay, Sere-naya, second Taraca, Macu, Saulir, Cawayan, second Bacolod, Oato, Ilalag Fort."

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1905.

The semi-monthly Artillery hop was held on Friday night and was a most enjoyable affair, as usual.

Dr. Edmund Shortlidge at Fort Miley gave a very delightful luncheon last week in honor of his two sisters who are visiting him at present.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Andrews gave a jolly five-hundred party recently at their quarters at Fort Mason. The affair was given as a surprise to Mrs. Gillette, wife of Major Gillette, of the Engineer Corps, upon her birthday.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. G. H. Torney returned to the general hospital on Saturday. Major E. T. Brown, Art. Corps, has also returned from the East.

Last Friday was field day, and the large force of troops stationed here now made the exercises very interesting. The sports were in charge of Major C. H. Murray, 4th Cav., the judges being Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; C. A. Bennett, Art. Corps, and D. W. Ketcham, Art. Corps. The timekeepers were Lieut. J. B. Shuman, 10th Inf., J. B. Taylor, Art. Corps, and T. E. Selfridge, Art. Corps. The dismounted relay race was won by the 65th Company, Coast Art.; 105th Company coming in second. The mounted relay race, in which two field batteries and four troops of Cavalry took part, was won by Troop G, 4th Cav., Troop F taking second place. Pvt. Clarence E. Erwin, Co. M, 10th Inf., won the putting of the 16-pound shot, distance 34 feet, 7 1/2 inches. Erwin also won the broad jump, distance 18 feet 11 inches. Private Hunt, 65th Co., C.A., won the hurdle race; Corporal Fachman, 65th Co., won the 220-yard dash.

In the afternoon the Presidio baseball team played the team from the trainingship Pensacola, the Presidio team winning with a score of 10 to 1.

Major W. E. Birkhimer, General Staff, has returned from the North, where he has been inspecting schools in the Department of Columbia. Lieut. F. W. Herschler, adjutant, 4th Cav., has gone to Fort Bliss, Texas, with recruits.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert McKee Allen, 19th Inf., with their baby, arrived in San Francisco this week to visit Mrs. Allen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kent, before sailing for the Philippines.

The transport dock was crowded on Tuesday with friends who had gone to say good-bye to the 6th Infantry and 8th Cavalry, the Logan also carrying officers from other organizations who are well known here.

The baseball team of the Presidio went to Goat Island yesterday to play the Pensacolas and lost the game, the score being 5 to 4 in favor of the marines.

Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., who has a three weeks' leave, with his wife will visit Southern California. Col. Henry Wygant, 23d Inf., is in the city on sick leave and expects to rejoin his regiment in the Philippines as soon as he has recovered.

FORT SEWARD.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Feb. 27, 1905.

The 3d Infantry minstrel troupe made their first appearance before the footlights in the post gymnasium recently, and the show proved to be the best amateur minstrel ever before the public. Engagements have been completed with Skagway and Juneau, Alaska, and the troupe will go to both places. The date for Skagway was set for March 4, but owing to the smallpox in the post at present, we hardly expect to get away, as the post is under quarantine now. Only one case so far has been detected, that of Corporal Roe, of Co. A, 3d Inf.

Our minstrel circle consists of eighteen men, and we have an advantage of having our own orchestra, under the direction of Mr. E. Harvey, chief musician, 3d Inf. band. Pvt. C. G. Hendy is manager. The gymnasium being filled to the last seat for two nights in succession should be sufficient evidence that the show is the best ever in Alaska.

It is very warm here at present for Alaskan climate; the thermometer has stood at five degrees for almost two weeks—remarkable for this northern climate, indeed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 5, 1905.

The 18th Infantry, Col. Charles B. Hall commanding, arrived Tuesday, Feb. 28, to take station here, after twenty-two months' service in the Philippines. The regiment has had two terms of service in the Orient. When the Spanish-American War broke out the 18th was among the first to cross the Pacific and remained in the islands about two years. They returned to the States in 1901, and were stationed at different posts in the West. In April of 1903, the 18th was again ordered to the Far East, where it was stationed on the Island of Cebu.

Those who accompanied the regiment to this post are: Col. Charles B. Hall and Misses M. C. and G. P. Hall; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Paulding and three daughters; Major and Mrs. George S. Young, son and daughter; Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell and son; Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith; Capt. W. H. Gordon, adjutant, wife and child; Capt. G. W. Martin; Capt. and Mrs. F.

D. Evans; Capt. and Mrs. M. McFarland; Capt. Peter Murray, wife and child; Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Butts; Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Clark; Capt. and Mrs. O. E. Hunt and two children; Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Grote; Capt. and Mrs. George C. Martin; 1st Lieut. Arthur Conger and wife; John W. Barnes; Charles R. Dillingham, wife and small child; Harris Pendleton, jr.; Arthur P. Watts, wife and child; William B. Baker and wife; Douglas Potts; Charles H. Morrow; William W. Bissell, wife and child; Walter E. Gunster and wife; 2d Lieut. Shepard L. Pike; John K. Cowan; Robert G. Bussche, wife and child; Wm. F. Oson; Albert B. Hatfield; Joseph M. Cummins; Thomas C. Musgrave; Ralph R. Glass. The regiment was stationed at this post in 1879.

Col. Charles B. Hall assumed command of the post March 1, relieving Major H. M. Andrews, who has been in command since the departure of the 6th Infantry. Capt. Walter H. Gordon, of the 18th, is post adjutant; he relieves Lieut. M. W. Howze, Art. Corps.

A reception and ball for the officers and families of the new regiment will be given in Pope Hall in the near future.

Mrs. Sanford left this week for New York to visit relatives. Captain Arrasmith has gone to Danville, Ill., on a short leave. Mrs. R. W. McLaughry, wife of Warden McLaughry, of the Federal Prison, has left for the Presidio, Cal., where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. James B. Henry, for the next two months.

Mrs. Martin L. Crimmins and Mrs. Stewart spent Wednesday in Kansas City. Mrs. Milo C. Cory, wife of Lieutenant Cory, and little daughter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Cory's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange, of the city, expect to return to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., some time during the present month. Capt. G. H. Williams was a guest in Kansas City Saturday. Lieut. C. O. Sherrill, aide to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, has returned from a three weeks' stay in Washington. Contract Surg. James A. Hallwood and wife have returned from St. Louis, Mo. Miss Mary Dudley returned Thursday from Fort Ringgold, Texas, where she spent the past winter with Lieut. and Mrs. R. J. West. Lieutenant West was stationed at this post for several months with the 6th Infantry.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 6, 1905.

The officers and ladies of Fort Barrancas gave a dance in one of the new quartermaster's buildings on Tuesday evening. A large and enthusiastic party from Pensacola and the navy yard came down on a chartered and special dummy. The rooms were decorated with military colors and flags, and the dining room in the basement was especially attractive. Excellent music was furnished by the Artillery band, and the programs were hand decorated with a unique military design. About eighty people attended the hop, and it was considered by all to be one of the finest parties of the season.

Lieut. J. S. Hardin, Art. Corps, Mrs. H. W. Hubbell, Mrs. B. W. Perry and Miss Perry have gone to New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras carnival.

Capt. W. F. Hase, Lieut. J. M. Coward and Lieut. M. P. Andrus have gone on a hunting trip. Lieut. John Storck is acting adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant Coward. Mrs. Coward is visiting friends in Mobile.

Capt. J. E. Stephens, in command of the 9th Company, Coast Art., who fell and sprained his ankle some time ago, has been obliged to go into the hospital and have it put in a plaster cast. Lieut. J. S. Hardin will assume command of the 9th Company.

On Monday morning the band, the 7th and the 15th Companies of Coast Artillery will go to Pensacola for the Mardi Gras parade. On the 12th of the month the band expect to go to Fort Morgan for one month.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 28, 1905.

An afternoon reception was given Friday, Feb. 24, by Major R. H. Rolfe, Q.M., U.S.A., and Mrs. Rolfe at their residence on Fourth street, San Diego, Cal., in honor of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., and the officers and families of the Pacific Squadron.

The reception room and library were profusely decorated with acacias, pepper boughs and smilax, and the dining room with flags and other flowers, the purpose being to approximate buff, the color of the Quartermaster's Department. Mrs. Rolfe received, accompanied by Mrs. Goodrich. Mrs. E. D. Scott and Miss Keyes assisted in the reception room, and Mrs. Ernest Riall and Mrs. J. G. Ballinger in the library. Mrs. W. L. Kneeder and Miss Alice Smith presided at the wine table, assisted by Misses Mabel Stockton and Myra Pauley. Mrs. B. N. Franklin and W. H. Tobin served tea and chocolate, assisted by Misses Jessie Burbeck, Isabel Morgan and Gertrude MacQuigg.

Among those present were: Rear Admiral and Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Goodrich, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Roller, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Alford, Mrs. Perry, Capt. E. K. Moore, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett and A. S. Halstead, Lieut. L. S. Sargent and Ensign Caspar Goodrich of the Chicago, Capt. Lucien Young, Lieut. Victor Blue, Ensigns C. F. Wade and N. K. Perry of the Bennington, Capt. J. E. Roller, Surg. A. W. Dunbar, Lieut. J. P. Morton of the Wyoming, Gen. C. F. Robe, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Robe, Gen. H. L. Haskell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Haskell, Capt. E. D. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott, and Miss McHenry; Lieut. W. H. Tobin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. J. L. Sehon, Mrs. James H. Rollins, Major N. P. Phister, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Phister, Mrs. C. C. Fenger, Mrs. and Misses Timmerman, Dr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Douglass, Mrs. W. S. Johnstone, Mrs. Austin Mitchell, Mrs. Ada Ware-Morgan, Mrs. Florence E. MacQuigg, Misses Ada Smith, Earle, Beckwith, Jenny, Clarke, Shaw, Prevost, Jessie Smith; Messrs. Wheeler J. Bailey, R. C. Vroom, and Ernest Riall.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, March 6, 1905.

A large crowd of visitors were in the post on Sunday afternoon, for the double purpose of seeing the Filipinos and the ice-gorged Ohio river.

A contest was held in the post gymnasium on Monday morning for the Soldiers of the 9th and 27th Regiments. The program included 100-yard dash, tug-of-war, 200-yard run, polo vaults, boxing contests, broad jumps, high jumps and various exercises on the horizontal bars. The winners were granted passes ranging from one to two days.

Nicholas Pablo, 13th Company of Philippine Scouts, died on Monday, and was buried Tuesday with military honors. The entire battalion of Scouts accompanied the remains to the soldiers' lot in Evergreen Cemetery. Judge Albert S. Berry, of Newport, Ky., left on Tuesday for Washington, to attend the inauguration, and especially to consult officers of the Navy Department in reference to the presentation of a handsome loving cup, purchased by the school children for the battleship Kentucky.

The music of all nations was rendered by the band of Filipino Scouts at the concert given in Cincinnati on Feb. 27. The musical drill of 100 Scouts showed their precision.

Mr. Emery, son of Major J. A. Emery, 27th Inf., and Mr. Hall, Indianapolis, are in the post for examination for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army.

On Wednesday morning, the battalion of Filipino Scouts

left for Washington to attend the inauguration. Mrs. Johnston, wife of Major W. H. Johnston, and Mrs. Paegelow, wife of Lieut. J. A. Paegelow, were the only ladies in the party. The soldiers were 266, besides the eleven officers.

On Thursday work was started on the new guard house, just south of the post gymnasium. It will be of brick and one story high, with twice the capacity of the present structure.

The dance given on Wednesday evening in the post gymnasium by the Fort Thomas Social Club, was a success. A large number of guests responded to the invitations sent out by the club.

At the reception given in Covington on Friday afternoon and evening by a large and representative gathering of Methodists to the new Bishop Speelmeyer, lately to take up his abode in Cincinnati, Chaplain Orville J. Nave delivered one of the many addresses of welcome.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 7, 1905.

Fort Des Moines is destined to become one of the most popular places to visit in Iowa. During the last few nice days that we have had crowds could be seen daily strolling about the post.

The new gymnasium, which was opened about two weeks ago, is used daily by the different troops, each troop spending a half hour in the morning in exercise. Regular daily drilling has begun by many of the troops also. On account of the delay of putting the lights in the gymnasium, the building is kept closed at night.

Last Monday evening the officers held a dance in the administration building, and a large crowd attended, many guests among them from Des Moines.

Troop M is making great preparation for a ball in their quarters Saturday night. Troop G is also planning for a dance in their quarters, which they hope to be the best that they ever held. The balls conducted by this troop have been very successful.

The revival meetings at the Fort Des Moines M.E. church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Stahl, have been very successful. Many soldiers' names are now on the church rolls. Pvt. G. E. Cornell, of the band, is winning a reputation as a singer in church circles.

Sergeant Patrick Murphy, Troop F, 11th Cav., who is in charge of the gymnasium as athletic instructor, gives the children of the officers instruction in gymnastics every afternoon.

Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., is instructor in small arms firing regulations. Capt. Jerome B. Frisbee, 56th Regiment, National Guard, of Iowa, has been attending the garrison school.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 8, 1905.

Major Arthur Murray left on Wednesday for his southern inspection trip which will probably occupy six weeks' time. He will stop at Washington en route to confer with the Chief of Artillery on general submarine mine subjects. Major F. S. Harlow will be in command during his absence.

Tuesday marked the third birth on the post since the new year, when Mrs. McManus, wife of Capt. George H. McManus, quartermaster, U.S.A., constructing quartermaster, presented her husband with a baby boy. Both the mother and boy are doing well.

Miss Driscoll, of San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwin O. Sarraff. Master Russell Robinson, the little son of Capt. and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, who was stricken with scarlet fever, is doing well, and is expected out in a few days. Lieut. W. K. Moore, 114th Company, C.A., will go for two days to visit his father, who is ill at Slatington, Pa.

The post branch of the Y.M.C.A. has arranged for a series of entertainments and concerts to be given at the post chapel commencing March 14 and continuing throughout the month. The enlisted men at Fort Totten have been invited to participate in the field day exercises of the 23d Infantry, N.G.N.Y., to be held on March 18. There will be several entries from this post for the equipment race, open to Regular soldiers. The members of the 54th Company, C.A. (Torpedo Depot Company), will give a spring dance at Duer's Hall on April 22.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., March 4, 1905.

Quite a number of dinners have been given this week in honor of Col. and Mrs. Allen Smith, owing to their approaching departure. On Monday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Helberg, on Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. Sands, and on Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Lott. The same evening the Misses Hunter entertained at dinner in honor of the Misses Smith, the other guests being Miss Dodge, Lieutenants Hasson, Stryker, Winter, Griffith and Carter.

On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. B. A. Read entertained at cards in honor of Col. and Mrs. Smith and the Misses Smith. The prizes were carried off by Miss Hunter, Mrs. Furlong, Captain Lott and Lieutenant Stryker.

The Ladies' Card Club met this week at Mrs. Helberg's. The prizes were taken by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Biddle.

On Friday evening, March 3, Capt. J. A. Cole gave a stag dinner in honor of Col. Allen Smith. The other guests present were Major G. K. Hunter, Major Paul Shillock, Capt. G. H. Sands, Capt. E. R. Helberg, Lieut. D. H. Biddle and Mr. Siler.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, among the guests present being Major and Mrs. B. H. Cheever.

On Saturday morning, March 4, an indoor field meet was held at the post gymnasium in which all the troops of the post participated and in which Troop G came out victorious with Troop H second.

FORT RILEY NOTES.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 6, 1905.

The sportsmen are very enthusiastic now that the duck season has opened, and the families are well supplied with ducks. Several officers of the post are fine shots, and their bags are never empty. Suppers are the order of the night. Among the best shots are Captains Brooks, McNeill and Miller.

As Lent is near entertainments are numerous, such as dinners and parties. Mrs. Coffin entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, and also at a supper for Miss Godfrey and her two guests, the Misses Trainer and Lusk.

Mrs. Sydney Taylor gave a beautiful card party to the ladies of the 9th Cavalry, March 3. The invited guests were Mesdames Godfrey, Stanton, Varnum, Hunt, Coffin, Brooks, Duff, Cameron, Read, Armstrong, Short, Murray, Miller, Hamilton, McNair, McNeill, Sirmeyer, McCormack, Pearson, Winterburn, Granger, Billingslea, Symington, Love, Casad, Laurson, Power, Tilford, McBlain; Miss Adams, and her guest, Miss Erwin, from Fort Leavenworth, being the only unmarried ladies present. Bid (four-handed) euchre was played. The prizes were won by Mesdames Duff, Short and Pearson. Mrs. Stanton, who was unable to be present, sent a beautiful box of roses and carnations to Miss Taylor.

Mrs. Gatchel gave a peanut party to the young people of the garrison Thursday night; a very good time, so all said who participated.

A picnic was enjoyed by the bachelor officers and the

young ladies of the post on Sunday, it being the only off day for the students. A ride on horseback of twenty-five miles and a lunch carried in saddle bags led to the fun of the day.

Capt. and Mrs. Granger are busy packing up. His order has not arrived as yet, but he knows he is a captain and likely to move shortly. They will be much missed.

Miss Hennessy gave a delightful card party Saturday night to a selected few. A beautiful supper was served, for which she is famous.

Miss Dean is seriously ill at a hospital in Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. and Mrs. McNair gave a beautiful tea to Miss Erwin, who is here from Fort Leavenworth, a guest of Miss Adams and Miss Lusk. The latter will join the Artillery next July.

Miss Godfrey entertained at dinner Washington's birthday, complimentary to her guests, the Misses Lusk and Trainer. Covers were laid for ten.

Several box parties have been given at the Grand opera house, Junction City, by the officers of the post, last Monday night and Friday. Among them were Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Florence Taylor and many others. Capt. and Mrs. Brooks gave a box party Friday night to Capt. and Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Sydney Taylor and Lieutenant Donnelly, after which a beautiful supper was served.

Col. Sydney W. Taylor, who has been so ill, has reported for duty. During his illness Major Coffin was in command.

Capt. George Gatchell delivered an address in Topeka, Kas., to the Y.M.C.A.; he also preached at the Baptist church, Junction City. X.X.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In a collision on March 3 between two special trains from Cleveland on the Pennsylvania railroad at Clifton Station, Pa., several members of the Corps of Engineers of the Ohio National Guard, which was en route to Washington to participate in the inaugural parade, were among the killed and injured. The members killed were: Lieut. Donaldson C. Schofield, of Company D, a Cleveland architect; Capt. Wm. R. Hendry, battalion surgeon, and a prominent Cleveland physician; Corpl. James Kehoe, Co. C, Cleveland; Pvt. H. R. Held, Co. C, Cleveland; Frank Pinney, aged ten, son of Lieut. O. C. Pinney, of Co. C, Cleveland; Pvt. Richard Buenger, Co. C, Cleveland. The list of seriously injured members were: Major J. R. McQuigg, commanding the Engineers' Battalion, Cleveland, both legs broken and head cut; Lieut. R. D. Smith, Co. H, Fairfield, Ohio, both legs broken and head cut, cannot live; Charles H. Sturges, Co. C, Cleveland, badly burned about the hands, face and back; James Gray, negro cook, Battery A, Cleveland, scalp wound and internal injuries, will die; O. C. Pinney, quartermaster, Co. C, Collinwood, skull fractured, may die.

An interesting series of battalion drills will commence in the 7th N.Y. on March 20, and continue on March 22, 24, 26 and 28, two companies drilling on each night, and a portion of the regimental band being present.

The State camp of New York will open on June 3 to continue until June 30.

Col. Robert G. Smith, of the 4th N.Y., has announced that he will resign the command of the regiment in July next after the return from the State camp at Sea Girt. The Cunard Steamship Company, by which he is employed, requested him to have no outside interests which make an exaction on his time.

General Wanser, of New Jersey, will review the 4th Regiment of Jersey City in its armory on Thursday evening, March 23.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 22d N.Y. in its armory on Feb. 28, 604 officers and men were present, and only sixteen were absent out of an aggregate membership of 620. Co. A, Captain Murphy, D. Captain Bell, I. Captain McGrotty and K. Captain Barber, each paraded 100 per cent. The regiment has lost in membership since last year, as 676 officers and men were present at the muster at that time. This is a loss of fifty-six in the number present. The figures of this year's muster in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	16	1	17
Non-com. Staff.....	1	1	15
Hospital Corps.....	15	0	15
Field music.....	25	0	25
Company A.....	97	0	97
" B.....	46	2	48
" C.....	58	1	59
" D.....	40	0	40
" E.....	57	6	63
" F.....	48	2	50
" G.....	37	1	38
" H.....	41	2	43
" I.....	55	0	55
" K.....	55	0	55
	620	16	620

Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston will present medals for 100 per cent. of duty to members of the 69th N.Y. on March 13 at the armory, when the regiment will assemble for that event.

Brevet Major Clarence W. Smith, captain of Co. E, of the 13th N.Y., who has resigned on account of business, commanded one of the best companies in the regiment, and joined the command Nov. 19, 1888. He served with the battalion which made up a part of the 22d Regiment in the Volunteer service during the war with Spain.

The 69th N.Y., Colonel Duffy, will parade on March 17 to attend mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral at eleven o'clock a.m. The regiment, after being served with lunch at the Grand Central Palace, will act as escort to the Irish societies in their parade, and will later escort President Roosevelt to the banquet to be held by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Delmonico's.

The 4th N.Y., commanded by brevet Brig. Gen. J. G. Eddy, made a remarkably good showing at its annual muster and inspection held on March 7. It paraded 600 officers and men, and had only five absentees. Companies A, D, F, I and K each paraded 100 per cent., and the inspection generally showed improvement over last year. The inspection and muster for the State were conducted by Lieut. Col. J. Wray Cleveland, assisted by Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Wingate, and for the War Department by Capt. W. P. Stone, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The figures of the muster in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	17	0	17
Non-com. Staff.....	13	0	13
Hospital Corps.....	14	0	14
Field Music.....	22	0	22
Company A.....	60	0	60
" B.....	61	2	63
" C.....	55	0	55
" D.....	55	0	55
" E.....	71	1	72
" F.....	94	0	94
" G.....	54	2	56
" H.....	55	0	55
" I.....	55	0	55
" K.....	84	0	84
Totals.....	600	5	605

The regiment shows a large gain in the number present over last year, when the figures were 551.

A vaudeville smoker will be held by the Old Guard of New York in its armory on Saturday night, March 11, at 8:15 o'clock, and a big time will result. The annual election of officers will be held on March 15.

Companies B and I, of the 9th N.Y., commanded respectively by Capt. A. M. Tompkins and G. M. Pollard,

gave a very interesting and successful drill and reception at the armory on the night of March 6. The first event was an exhibition drill by the St. Francis Xavier cadets, in Butt's manual of physical exercise. The battalion is instructed by Major F. H. E. Ebbstein, U.S.A., and the boys put up a fine drill. Next Companies B and I gave an exhibition of battle exercises, in which there was a night attack on the camp, by an imaginary enemy, whose presence was detected by a watchful sentry and the alarm given. The companies, which were commanded by Lieutenants Cameron and Miller, respectively, made a highly creditable showing. An order of twelve dances concluded the entertainment.

COLONEL STOKES REVIEWS 9TH N.Y.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N.Y., who was to have reviewed the 9th Regiment in its armory on the night of March 8, was unable to be present, owing to illness, and Col. W. A. Stokes, of the 23d Regiment, who happened to be present, accepted the review at the request of Colonel Morris. Despite the difficulties of travel, owing to the strike which interfered with interurban travel, the men turned out in large numbers and made a fine appearance. After an enjoyable band concert, the regiment was promptly formed and equalized by Adjutant Thierly into twelve companies of sixteen solid files each, divided into three battalions. Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha commanded the first, Major J. D. Walton the second, and Capt. W. Willcock the third. The review was in line of masses, and was a handsome ceremony throughout, the men showing to excellent advantage. The passage generally was well done. Colonel Morris next put the regiment through a snappy drill in close column movements, which followed also showed the regiment to particular advantage, and the manual of arms during the ceremony was among the best seen at any ceremony, either in Manhattan or Brooklyn, this season. The field music, under Drum Major Hill, gave some selections in fine style, after which there was dancing. Colonel Morris and his officers enjoyably entertained the special guests at a collation in the armory.

COLORADO.

The strength of the Colorado National Guard, as shown in the report of Adjutant General Sherman Bell for 1904, is 1,228 officers and men, divided as follows: 1st Regiment of Infantry, 559; 2d Regiment of Infantry, 470; 1st Squadron of Cavalry, 130; Medical Department and Signal Corps, 60. Col. F. W. Gross, Inspector General, states that the Guard is well equipped with the new Service uniform, all in excellent condition, and armed with the caliber .30 Krag-Jorgensen rifle, the condition of which is very good. He found most of the armories throughout the State to be in poor condition and inadequate, and recommends that suitable armories be provided.

Colonel Ross deplors the lack of attendance at inspection, and recommends that company commanders be severely censured for the failure of their organizations to make a better showing. Colonel Ross, in his report, also says: "I find that the Guard is far below the standard in manual of arms, marching, etc., which can only result from lack of drills or the inefficiency of the officers. In this matter the brigade and regimental commanders are responsible, and I would recommend that they be instructed to pay closer attention to their respective commands." He calls attention to the loose methods in vogue by both the headquarters of the 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, in the conduct of their respective offices.

Adjutant General Bell, in his report, publishes fully an account of the work of the State military in connection with the labor troubles at Cripple Creek. In his introductory remarks in his report General Bell says that the officers and men serving in the State in the several campaigns deserve much credit. He knows of no instance where anything was said or done by members of the National Guard, aside from their official duties, that would cause any ill-feeling between the contending elements.

ROSTER ASIATIC FLEET, JAN. 1, 1905.

Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S.N.

Personal Staff.—Chief of staff, Capt. Richardson Clover; aide, Lieut. Francis Boughter; flag lieutenant and aide, Lieut. Yates Stirling, Jr.; aide, Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer.

Fleet Staff.—Engineer of the fleet, Lieut. Comdr. Howard Gage; fleet gunnery officer, Lieut. Francis Boughter; surgeon of the fleet, Surg. Clement Biddle; paymaster of the fleet, Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers; marine officer of the fleet, Major L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C.

Battleship Squadron.

Wisconsin (Flagship of the Commander-in-Chief).—Capt. Richardson Clover, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Howard Gage and A. L. Key; Lieuts. Glennie Tarbox, W. D. MacDougall, G. W. Laws, J. M. Reeves, L. M. Overstreet; Lieut. (J.G.) R. D. White, Ensign H. S. Klyce, Midshipmen A. H. VanKeuren, H. D. Cooke, R. S. Holmes, W. J. Giles, R. A. Koch, P. P. Bassett, E. F. Greene, J. E. Otterson; Surgeon Clement Biddle, Asst. Surg. W. W. Verner, Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, Asst. Paymr. F. W. Holt, Major L. C. Lucas, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. W. G. Fay, U.S.M.C.; Boatswain J. P. O'Neill, Chief Gunner Herbert Campbell, Gunner J. C. McDermott, Carpenter William O'Neill, War. Machs. C. G. Nelson, J. McPhee; Act. War. Machs. F. W. Cobb, G. S. Bingham; Pay Clerks R. A. Aston, J. E. Reed (fleet).

Oregon.—Capt. J. P. Merrell, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craven and C. W. Dyson; Lieuts. H. G. Gates, E. R. Pollock, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kearney, R. W. Henderson, F. L. Pinney; Ensigns G. J. Rowcliff and J. C. Townsend; Midshipmen William Ancrum, F. V. McNair, F. G. Coburn, E. O. Fitch, Jr., C. A. Richards, E. B. Sherman, H. A. Stuart; Surg. T. A. Berryhill, Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen, Paymr. H. A. Balthis, Asst. Paymr. H. B. Worden, Capt. H. C. Snyder, U.S.M.C.; 1st Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C.; Act. Boatswain Frederick Meyer, Gunner T. J. Hurd, Act. Carpenter W. R. Donaldson, War. Machs. Daniel Mullan, J. A. Hickey, Frank Risser, H. E. White; Pay Clerk Frank Hunt.

Monadnock.—Comdr. A. C. Baker, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rommel, Lieuts. J. M. Oman, J. J. Raby; Lieut. (J.G.) H. B. Soule, Ensigns J. O. Richardson, M. S. Corning; Surg. J. M. Edgar, Paymr. Joseph Pyffe, 1st Lieut. W. L. Redles, U.S.M.C.; Gunner L. C. Hull, Carpenter J. A. Lord, War. Machs. L. H. Wentworth, W. E. Stiles; Pay Clerk C. A. Meissner.

Fleet Auxiliaries.—General Alava (despatch vessel).—Master A. M. Whitton; Alexander (collier), Master A. E. Grove; Nanshan (collier), Master D. Prideaux; Pompey (collier), Master J. Adamson; Justin (collier), Master S. Hughes; Brutus (collier), Master E. W. Henricks; Ajax (collier), Master J. S. Hutchinson.

Battleship Squadron.

Gunboat Division.

Helena.—Comdr. F. E. Sawyer, commanding; Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, Ensigns Myles Joyce, F. W. Osburn, W. W. Smith; Asst. Surg. H. F. Strine, P. A. Paymr. F. R. Holt, Pay Clerk L. S. Abbott.

Wilmington.—Comdr. C. G. Calkins, commanding; Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, Lieut. C. R. Miller, Asst. Surg. R. A. Bachmann, P. A. Paymr. J. A. B. Smith.

Elcano.—Lieut. Comdr. John Hood, commanding; Lieut. Pope Washington, Ensigns Leroy Brooks, W. G. Dلمان; Asst. Surg. J. P. DeBruier, Asst. Paymr. C. A. Holmes. Villalobos.—Lieut. H. A. Wiley, commanding; Ensigns I. E. Bass, R. R. Adams; Asst. Surg. R. H. Michels.

Callao.—Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, commanding; Ensign F. W. Stirling.

Torpedo Flotilla Division.

Bainbridge.—Lieut. G. W. Williams, flotilla commander; Lieut. W. R. Sexton, commanding; Ensign T. L. Osburn, Midshipman D. T. Ghent.

Barry.—Lieut. N. E. Irwin, commanding; Ensign G. W. Steele, Midshipman F. H. Sadler.

Decatur.—Lieut. D. W. Knox, commanding; Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Woodward, Ensign J. R. Defrees, P. A. Surg. F. M. Bogan.

Chauncey.—Lieut. E. P. Jessop, commanding; Lieut. (J.G.) S. B. Thomas, Ensign E. C. S. Parker, P. A. Paymr. Hovey-King.

Dale.—Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, commanding; Ensign F. C. Martin, Midshipman T. H. Taylor.

Cruiser Squadron.

Commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral W. M. Folger, U.S. Navy. Personal Staff: Aide, Ensign J. D. Wainwright.

Fleet Staff: Engineer of the Fleet, Lieut. Comdr. Solon Arnold; Surgeon of the Fleet, Surg. Oliver Diehl.

Baltimore (flagship).—Comdr. Nathan Sargeitt, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Purcell, Solon Arnold; Lieuts. Chester Wells, M. J. McCormack, C. P. Burt; Lieut. (J.G.) A. F. H. Yates, Ensigns P. W. Foote, Wm. Norris, M. H. Simons; Surg. Oliver Diehl; Asst. Surg. J. H. Holloway, Paymr. G. W. Pigman, jr., Capt. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C.; Boatswain J. S. Croghan, Act. Gunner Frank Heins, War. Machs. C. E. Wood, W. C. Gray; Act. War. Mach. J. J. Cotter, Pay Clerk W. N. Dunlap. Cincinnati.—Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Rodman, H. G. Leopold; Lieut. S. E. Moses, Ensigns E. J. King, J. M. Enoch, D. A. Weaver, O. C. Dowling; Midshipmen John Rodgers, C. A. Richter; Surg. W. H. Bucher; P. A. Paymr. S. E. Barber, 1st Lieut. Arthur McAllister, U.S.M.C.

Raleigh.—Comdr. W. A. Marshall, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Kline, Lieuts. W. D. Brotherton, L. F. James; Ensigns John Downes, Clifford Darr, J. P. Lannon, C. W. Early, J. O. Fisher, Carlos Bean; Surg. A. Farenholt, P. A. Paymr. J. S. Higgins, 1st Lieut. J. W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C.; Gunner D. M. Carruthers, Chief Carpenter Otto Barth, War. Machs. David Purdon, Bergen Heggenhaugen, C. J. Collins; Pay Clerk C. S. West.

Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I.

(Under Command of Philippine Squadron.)

Capt. S. M. Ackley, commandant.

Mohican (station ship).—Capt. S. M. Ackley, commanding; Lieut. J. F. Hines, Ensign Robert Morris, Midshipmen A. T. Brislin, A. B. Reed, Surg. E. J. Graw, P. A. Paymr. A. M. Pippin, Chief Boatswain D. Montague, Act. Boatswain H. Werner, Act. Gunner A. S. Pearson, Pay Clerk H. H. Pallanch.

Philippine Squadron.

Commander of Philippine Squadron, Rear Admiral C. J. Train, U.S. Navy. Personal Staff: Aide, Lieut. Comdr. Roger Welles.

Rainbow (flagship).—Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins, commanding; Lieuts. H. H. Christy, E. P. Baldwin; Ensigns E. E. Scranton, N. E. Nichols, K. B. Crittenden, David Lyons, Owen Hill; Midshipman M. Milne, Asst. Surg. J. P. Traynor, P. A. Paymr. D. W. Nesbit, 1st Lieut. L. B. Purcell, U.S.M.C.; Boatswain Frank Bresnan, Act. Boatswain B. J. Green, War. Mach. C. W. Jackson, Pay Clerk G. A. Wilcox.

Frolic.—Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Grant, commanding; Ensigns E. J. Marquart, D. C. Bingham; Midshipman J. D. Wilson, Asst. Surg. C. M. Oman, Asst. Paymr. D. G. McRitchie.

Quilros.—Lieut. J. E. Walker, commanding; Ensign G. P. Nightingale, Midshipman J. P. Hart.

Paragua.—Lieut. K. M. Bennett, commanding; Ensign R. C. Davis.

Mindoro.—Ensign J. G. Church, commanding; Ensign A. A. Peterson.

Pampanga.—Ensign O. F. Cooper, commanding; Ensign C. S. Kerrick.

Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.—Capt. S. M. Ackley, commandant; Comdr. J. B. Milton, commanding; Comdr. York Noel, Comdr. W. S. Hughes, Comdr. F. W. Coffin, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Dodd, L. D. Miner, Gustav Kaemmerling, I. K. Seymour; Lieuts. M. H. Signor, G. C. Sweet; Surg. C. T. Hibbett, P. A. Surg. F. L. Benton, Asst. Surgs. J. R. Dykes, W. H. Rennie; Paymr. T. S. Jewett, E. W. Bonaffon, J. R. Irwin, Jr., J. W. Morse; Asst. Paymr. J. A. Bull, J. R. Hornberger, P. J. Willett; Asst. Naval Constr. S. F. Smith, Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons, Chaplain W. G. Cassard, Phar. E. T. Morse, Chief Boatswain H. J. Duffy, Boatswains Nels Drake, Carston Nygaard, H. P. Rahbusch, H. S. Olsen; Gunners A. C. Steinbrenner, D. B. Vassie, W. H. Walker; Act. Gunner W. J. Creelman, Chief Carp. W. P. Harding, Act. Carps. E. L. Kempton, Peter Treutlein, H. T. Newman; War. Machs. R. G. VanNess, William James, C. C. Holland, Lee Grossenbaker; Act. War. Mach. M. A. Thormahlen, Act. War. Mach. Wm. Heidelberg, Mate J. E. Eklundh, Pay Clerks C. R. Huey, R. T. Gleiser, J. H. Seifert.

Philippine Squadron.

Piscataqua (yard tug).—Chief Boatswain Andrew Anderson, commanding; Boatswain Edward Allen.

Wompatuck (yard tug).—Boatswain Edmund Humphreys, commanding.

First Brigade, U.S. Marines.

Headquarters, Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Major George Barnett, commanding brigade; Major W. C. Dawson, brigade paymaster; Capt. F. M. Wise, adjutant general; Capt. R. C. Dewey, brigade quartermaster; Capt. P. F. Archer, brigade commissary.

First Regiment—Headquarters, Cavite, P.I.—Major J. H. Pendleton, commanding; Capt. T. C. Treadwell, E. R. Lowndes, F. L. Bradman, B. F. Rittenhouse; 1st Lieuts. N. P. Vulte, H. T. Swain, W. A. Howard, R. O. Underwood, J. F. Dyer; 2d Lieuts. F. F. Robards, H. C. Egan, J. J. Meade, C. J. E. Guggenheim.

Second Regiment—Headquarters, Olongapo, P.I.—Major C. A. Doyen, commanding; Capt. S. B. Brown, Harry Lee, R. M. Cutts; 1st Lieuts. S. W. Brewster, P. M. Bixey, Thomas Holcomb, Jr., E. A. Greene, T. M. Clinton, T. C. Turner, W. E. Smith, C. F. Williams, Seth Williams, F. C. McConnell, W. A. Pickering, R. B. Creecy; 2d Lieut. E. R. Beadle, Asst. Surgs. F. W. S. Dean, F. M. Munson.

U.S. Legation Guard, Seoul, Korea.—Capt. J. W. Broatch, U.S.M.C., commanding.

U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan.—Surg. H. T. Percy, P. A. Surg. W. M. Garton, Paymr. G. M. Lukesh (under treatment), 1st Lieut. C. T. Westcott, U.S.M.C.

Special duty, Manila, P.I.—Comdr. J. M. Helm, U.S. Navy, Chief of Coast Guard and Transportation (Under Civil Government); Major R. H. Lane, assistant adjutant and inspector, U.S.M.C.

U.S. Legation, Tokyo, Japan.—Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U.S. naval attaché; Lieut. I. V. Gillis.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., that the 1st Battalion, Philippine Scouts, (nine officers, one contract surgeon, one private, Hospital Corps, and 262 scouts), Major Johnston, commanding, left March 7 for Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary station.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram from the commanding officer, Fort Myer, Va., that Troops A, B, E and H, 9th Cav., Major Erwin, commanding (fourteen officers, 230 enlisted men, 242 horses), left March 7 for their respective stations at Forts Riley and Leavenworth, Kas.

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THE INAUGURAL PARADE.

Never before in the history of the inauguration of a President of the United States was there such a well managed and interesting parade incident to the ceremonies as that which took place on March 4, 1905, at the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Between 30,000 and 35,000 men were in line, and Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., grand marshal of the parade, and his assistants, planned the various details to a nicety, and they were perfectly carried out.

Under the direction of Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, a telegraph and telephone system was installed over the route of the parade, which covered close on three miles. This kept the grand marshal in complete touch with his subordinates, and an ambulance could be summoned in case of need on the line of march from any point.

The parade did not lack variety in its make-up, and in some respects it was unique, for it was the first time every class of the Army was represented in a parade; colored troops and natives from the Philippines and Porto Rico, not to speak of the representatives of some of the unique Volunteer organizations of the Spanish War, the former "bad Indian," Chief Geronimo, cowboys, etc.

It was fine marching weather, and the cadets from the U.S. Military Academy and the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, the Army and Navy forces, and the National Guard were all at their best. The paraders were cheered all along the route by the largest number of spectators ever attending an inauguration.

The discipline along the line of march was fully maintained, and special orders were issued to compel a compliance with the regulations.

No one enjoyed the parade more than the President, who frequently doffed his hat to some friend or acquaintance in the parade. When the cowboys came dashing along, throwing their lariats at policemen and spectators within the ropes, as though trying to lasso them, the President laughed long and loud, waved both hands enthusiastically at them and seemed indeed delighted. They greeted him with familiar shouts that seemed welcome music to his ears, and one old comrade of Colonel Roosevelt rode up close to the stand and whirled his lariat rapidly over his head, as though intending to hurl it at the President. He shrank back in mock terror, laughing heartily all the while.

After President Roosevelt, escorted by Squadron A, of New York, under Major Bridgman, and the 1st Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders), reached the White House, orders were given for the parade to start. In contrast with the khaki uniforms of the Rough Riders was the Regular Army uniform of Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, the President's cousin, who went from the Rough Riders into the Regular Army after the war, but rode with his former comrades. After the police escort came the Fifth Band of the U.S. Artillery Corps from Fort Hamilton who played finely.

Then followed Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., on a fine black horse, looking the ideal soldier he is. Among his aides, besides his own son, Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., were other West Point boys: Calvin P. Titus, who won distinction in 1900 as the American soldier who first climbed the wall at the siege of Peking; Midshipman Stephen Decatur, Jr., a descendant of the late Commodore Decatur, U.S.N., and Midshipman C. H. Davis, a son of Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N.; Cadet Adna R. Chaffee; Cadet Sherman Miles, son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired; Cadet Charles D. Gatewood, son of the late Captain Gatewood, 8th Cav., who took a prominent part in

the capture of the Indian chieftain Geronimo; Midshipmen J. A. Early and A. T. Beauregard representing gallant soldiers of the Confederacy.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanded the Military Grand Division. General Wade, who was finely mounted, has the reputation of being one of the most efficient and at the same time the most modest officer of the Army. He is a son of the late Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, a veteran of the Civil and Philippine Wars, and a soldier with a long record of meritorious service.

At the head of the 1st Division rode Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. In this division were the Army and Navy, and Marine Corps forces, and they came in for any amount of applause. Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., splendidly mounted, was in command of the 1st Brigade, made up of the cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis and cadets from the Revenue Cutter Service. Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., commandant of cadets at West Point, was in charge of the West Point detachment, which was first in line. The West Pointers never appeared in line to better advantage.

First came the battalion of infantry, the men marching in platoon formation with perfect step and alignment with Capt. Merch B. Stewart, U.S.A., in command. The cadet battery of field artillery of six guns followed under the command of Capt. Albert J. Bowley, U.S.A., and a platoon of the cadet mountain battery came next, under the charge of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A. The troop of cadet cavalry under the command of Capt. Godfrey H. McDonald brought up the rear of the Military Academy representation.

Following the West Pointers came the two battalions of midshipmen from the Naval Academy in command of Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N. In appearance the midshipmen shared the honors with the West Pointers.

The midshipmen were followed by the company of U.S. Revenue Marine Cadets, commanded by Capt. E. Reynolds, of the Revenue Cutter Service. This was the first appearance in a parade of the Revenue Cutter cadets. Their uniform is almost exactly like that of the midshipmen from Annapolis, and it was difficult to distinguish them from the Naval Academy men. The cadets were in fine shape and their marching was perfect.

Next a provisional regiment of U.S. Marines in command of Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany, and his chief of staff was an officer with an empty sleeve. He was Capt. Henry Leonard, who left one arm on the battlefield of Tien-tsin. The marines were greeted with tumultuous applause as they marched. The regiment was made up of companies from the marine barracks at Norfolk, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Newport, Boston and Washington, and from the receiving ships Hancock, Lancaster and Wabash. The full marine band was at the head of the marines. The regiment was made up of two battalions. The 1st Battalion was commanded by Major John A. Lejune, with 1st Lieut. William R. Coyle as adjutant. Companies A, B, C and D were included in this section. Major Eli K. Cole commanded the 2d Battalion, which included Companies E, F, G and H.

A brigade of blue jackets from the cruisers Colorado and West Virginia passed by amid thunders of applause, under Comdr. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N.

Then came the 3d Battalion of U.S. Field Artillery, in command of Major Eli D. Hoyle, which made a fine appearance. The men sat motionless on their caissons, and gave the public one of the first exhibitions of the new Army field guns.

A provisional regiment of Coast Artillery, commanded by Col. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., and including batteries of Coast Artillery from Forts Washington, Hunt, Monroe, McHenry and Howard. The regiment was led by the 4th Band of the Artillery Corps in the Army.

The battalion from the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of native troops was the next in line. The battalion is made up of native Porto Ricans, under officers from both Porto Rico and the United States. Major Thomas W. Griffith, U.S.A., was in command of the battalion.

There was no let up to the applause, as the wiry looking Filipino Scouts marched past in command of Major W. H. Johnston, U.S.A., and the battalion was one of the principal features of the parade. Its military bearing was a revelation to those whose previous ideas of Filipinos had been gathered from the pictures of the half-starved undisciplined insurgents of 1899.

The 2d Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., next swept by. This brigade was made up of the Regular forces, and like the preceding one made a great impression. Companies E, F, G and H, of the Engineers from Washington Barracks were the first troops in the column with Major Edward Burr in command. They made a fine appearance, as did most of the following troops, which came in this order: Co. B, Signal Corps, U.S.A., from Fort Myer, commanded by 1st Lieut. Reginald E. McNally.

A provisional regiment of infantry, including the 1st and 2d Battalions of the 8th Infantry, from Forts Blom and Jay, respectively, and the 1st Battalion of the 5th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., commanded the regiment, and he was assisted by a staff which included officers of both the 8th and 5th Infantry regiments.

The battalion of the 5th Infantry was under the command of Major Edwin F. Glenn, so well known in connection with efficient service in the Philippines.

Troops A, B, C and D, of the 7th U.S. Cavalry, in command of Major William J. Nicholson, received many plaudits as the troopers on handsome bay horses rode by in superb style. This was Custer's old regiment, which distinguished itself in many a hard campaign on the plains. A provisional squadron of the 8th Cavalry was the last of the mounted troops. This squadron was greeted with handclappings and hurrahs wherever it

appeared. The squadron was composed of Troops A and B, from Fort Riley, and Troops E and H, from Fort Leavenworth, and was commanded by Major James B. Erwin. More than seventy per cent. of the men in the four troops were in those same troops seven years ago, and they are the men who rallied to the support of Colonel Roosevelt and the Rough Riders on San Juan. The officers of the four troops are: A, Capt. George F. Hamilton and Lieut. S. B. Pearson and R. R. Love; B, Lieut. George B. Winterburn and Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree; E, Capt. Charles E. Stodter and Lieuts. Henry Gibbins and Robert Sterrett; H, Lieut. Edward Calvert and Lieut. Emil Engel, Lieut. Sherard Coleman, the adjutant of the squadron, was a member of the Rough Riders, having been appointed a second lieutenant at the organization of the regiment, and a first lieutenant in September, 1898. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the Regular Army from New Mexico. Co. A, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., was the last Regular Army detachment in line. This company is known as the first company of instruction, and was commanded by 1st Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist, asst. surg., U.S.A.

The 3d Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, comprised the District of Columbia National Guard, with Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, U.S.A., as A.G. The brigade was made up of two regiments of infantry, a separate battalion of colored guardsmen, a signal corps, a battery of field artillery, an ambulance corps, a naval battalion, a band and a corps of field music. They never before presented a better appearance numerically and as regards clothing, equipment and military proficiency. The Guardsmen paraded in the "dress" uniform of blue, with cap, black shoes, white linen collars, white gloves and overcoats, the capes of which were buttoned back. The commissioned officers appeared in the new regulation olive drab overcoat. The members of the Naval Battalion wore the prescribed sailor uniform. The 1st Regiment, the 2d Regiment and the 1st Separate Battalion each were accompanied by Hotchkiss and machine gun detachments.

Governor Edward C. Stokes, of New Jersey, though he did not ride at the head of the New Jersey contingent, was an interested spectator on the reviewing stand. Some of the troops that were to have taken part were not there owing to lack of funds, and a provisional regiment that was to have been made up could not participate because the overcoats were locked up in the arsenal at Trenton, and could not be distributed in time.

However, New Jersey, though small in numbers, was not lacking in quality, and a miniature Brigade, in command of Capt. W. A. Bryant, of the 1st Troop, well deserved the plaudits showered upon it. The brigade consisted of the Signal and Telegraph Corps, Capt. W. C. Sherwood, Battery B, Field Art., Capt. S. G. Barnard, and the 1st Troop, which was in command of Lieutenant Parker. Captain Bryant rode with all the dignity of a veteran brigadier commander.

Riding at the head of the second grand division came Governor S. W. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, immediately followed by his staff. Little Delaware came next in line, with Governor Preston Lea riding proudly at the head of his staff. Following came the 1st Regiment of Delaware, headed by its band and with Col. Theodore Townsend, commanding, riding at its head.

The Provisional Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania followed the Delaware troops, with Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commanding. The troops consisted of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Col. W. P. Bowman; Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. E. Barnett; Provisional Regiment of Infantry, Col. C. M. Clement. The Pennsylvanians made an impressive appearance. The men wore the regulation Army campaign uniform, so familiar to those who have seen the guardsmen of the Keystone State on parade at previous inaugurations.

The next to pass were Gov. Henry Roberts, of Connecticut, with Brig. Gen. G. M. Cole, adjutant general; Co. A, 3d Inf., Capt. J. S. Hagberg.

Massachusetts had a provisional regiment in line, and it presented an interesting and varied moving picture, with its infantrymen, mounted troopers, naval militia and ambulance corps. The provisional regiment was commanded by Major P. A. Dyer. The battalion of the 8th Regiment, M.V.M., was commanded by Capt. C. H. Cutler, and the naval brigade by Lieut. F. H. Turnbull. The ambulance corps was under the command of Lieut. H. H. Hartung, and Troop D of Cavalry by Lieut. W. L. Swan.

At the head of the Maryland line was Governor Edwin Warfield and Major Gen. C. L. Riggs, adjutant general of the State. First Brigade, Maryland N.G., Brig. Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding; 4th Infantry, Col. J. F. Macklin, 5th Inf., Col. H. M. Warfield, Naval Brigade, Capt. Edwin Geer, Troop A, Lieut. C. L. Rogers. The 5th and 4th Regiments of the National Guard of Maryland were features of the 2d Brigade, and the men passed along with steady step.

Governor A. J. Montague, of Virginia, and staff, followed Maryland, and the appearance of the blue and gray-clad soldiers provoked hearty applause. The Virginia contingent was made up as follows: 71st Regiment Infantry, Col. A. M. Higgins; battalion Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Major L. L. Cheatwood; Co. E, 70th Regiment, Capt. R. E. Craighill; Co. C, 70th Regiment, Capt. G. N. Skipwith; Petersburg Grays Infantry, Capt. A. R. Moody; Co. F, 70th Regiment, Capt. J. H. Stone; Culpeper Minute Men, Capt. E. H. Gibson; Farmville Guard, Co. I, 70th Regiment, Capt. H. H. Hunt; Battery B, 1st Battalion Artillery, M. C. Keeting; Battery C, 1st Battalion Artillery, Capt. C. A. Cuthrell. Included in the Virginia division were several companies conspicuous in the history of their State, notably the Richmond Light Infantry Blues.

Governor F. W. Higgins, of New York, with his staff,

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commanded the 3d Division, which was the largest and most impressive body of National Guard troops in the parade. The New Yorkers received a tumult of deserved applause all along the route. The military escort with the Governor of New York was the 1st Company, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Oscar Erlandsen.

The National Guard made up the first brigade of this division, and a fine sight these commands presented. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith commanded the brigade and Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue was assistant adjutant general.

First in the procession after these was the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, Col. D. E. Austin. Next came the 8th Regiment of Infantry, Col. J. M. Jarvis, 23d Regiment Infantry, Col. W. A. Stokes, Ninth Separate Company, Capt. O. A. Dennis; Co. E, 12th Regiment, Capt. R. L. Foster; 2d Separate Company, Capt. J. K. Walbridge; 42d Separate Company, Capt. D. E. Vunk; 48th Separate Company, Capt. F. D. Culkin; Naval militia, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Ford, commanding.

North Carolina's Governor, R. B. Glenn and his escort, Battery A, N.G. of the State, Capt. R. E. Davidson commanding, was next in line.

Then came Lieutenant Governor F. H. Jackson, Rhode Island, and staff.

The party from Vermont consisted of Governor Charles J. Bell and staff.

Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, the marshal of the 2d Brigade, was magnificently mounted. The absence of the Ohio Engineer Battalion, caused by a railway wreck Friday night, was very noticeable in this part of the parade. Companies F and K, 5th Inf., ably represented the Ohio troops.

Louisiana, Governor Newton C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, staff.

Indiana, Co. H, 3d Indiana Infantry, Capt. O. B. Kilmer.

Maine, Co. M, 1st Inf., Capt. J. W. Graham.

Michigan, Governor Fred M. Warner and staff.

Florida, Co. E, 1st Regiment, F.S.T., Capt. W. H. Lyle.

The 3d Brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, U.S.A., was made up of college cadets, and the boys received the warmest kind of welcome. The old and the new were contrasted strongly when the Carlisle Indian School cadets, in command of Capt. W. A. Mercer, 7th U.S. Cav., passed, uniformed like regular soldiers, and with them half a dozen Indians in all the panoply of native warfare, with paint and bonnets and leggings and moccasins. The chiefs were led by Geronimo, the wily, old Apache, bowed and aged, who rode his little pinto pony up the avenue and never lifted his face from the

folds of the blankets about his shoulders. Other chiefs were Buckskin Charley, also an Apache; Hollowhorn Bear, of the Sioux; Quenah Parker and American Horse, of the Comanches, and Little Plume, of the Black Feet tribe.

Quite as interesting was the party of Dakota ranchmen, forest rangers, cow-punchers, and general Westerners, brought East by the redoubtable Seth Bullock, supervisor of the Black Hills Forest Reserve, Sheriff of Deadwood. After a brigade of cadets from Delaware College came the battalion of cadets from Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., which participated in the inaugural parade of 1901. Capt. Francis P. Siviter, of the 28th Infantry, U.S.A., and who has been detailed by the War Department as professor of military science and tactics at the college, was in command.

Among those in the Civic General Division were G.A.R., and Spanish War Veterans, there being about 2,000 all told of these two societies. A unique feature was the presence of the entire Tennessee Legislature. Tennessee also furnished a novel outfit in six "long, lean and angular" musicians, each of whom was over six feet in height and played a squeaky violin as he marched.

The ball, as usual, was held in the Pension Office Building, which was converted into a veritable fairyland with gay bunting and southern smilax, while myriads of electric lights dazzled the eye. It is estimated that between ten and twelve thousand persons attended, and the welcome which they accorded to President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks amounted to an ovation.

BORN.

DOCKERY.—At Fort Egbert, Alaska, Feb. 4, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 3d U.S. Inf.

JEFFERS.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1905, to the wife of Ensign William Nicholson Jeffers, U.S.N., a daughter.

LEARY.—At Fort Riley, Kas., March 1, 1905, to the wife of Capt. Edmund M. Leary, 11th Cav., a son.

McMANUS.—At Fort Totten, N.Y., March 4, 1905, to the wife of Capt. George H. McManus, Quartermaster's Department, a son, Thomas Kessler McManus.

REGAN.—On Feb. 24, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. James Regan, jr., U.S.A., a son.

REINBURG.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1905, to the wife of Lieut. J. E. Reinburg, U.S.R.C.S., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BULMER-POOR.—At Washington, D.C., March 7, 1905, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Miss Anita Poor.

MENDE-PORTER.—At Paris, France, March 4, 1905, Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of Ambassador Porter, to Dr. Edwin Mende, of Zurich, Switzerland.

McCLURE-KALLOCH.—At Ocean Park, Cal., Feb. 25, 1905, Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Mabel Kalloch.

WHITRIDGE-EMORY.—At New York city, N.Y., Matilda Bache Emory, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William Hemmley Emory, to Mr. Horatio L. Whitridge, of Baltimore.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—At New York city, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1905, Mrs. Caroline G. Brooke Campbell, sister of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired.

CHANDLER.—At Omaha, Neb., March 4, 1905, Mrs. Besie Chandler, wife of Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, 25th U. S. Inf.

CLARKE.—On Feb. 24, 1905, at Santa Barbara, Cal., William Bingham Clarke, brother-in-law of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee. Interment at Kansas City.

COOKE.—On Feb. 25, 1905, Sarah L., wife of Med. Dir. George F. Cooke, U.S.N., retired, and mother of St. G. H. Cooke and Mrs. L. W. Spratling, wife of Surg. L. W. Spratling, U.S.N.

DUGGER.—Alvin Ira, aged 9 years, 8 months and 27 days, eldest son of Post Commissary Sergt. Cyrus F. Dugger and Mrs. Nellie Dugger, died at Fort Slocum, N.Y., of spinal meningitis at 3:15 a.m., March 1, 1905.

FOSTER.—At Fort Fremont, S.C., March 4, 1905, Mrs. Emma C. Foster, mother of Capt. Leo F. Foster, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

GOWING.—At Tully, N.Y., March 1, 1905, Mrs. Julia A. Gowing, wife of Chief Engr. Burdett C. Gowing, U.S.N.

HAYS.—At Caserta, Italy, on Feb. 1, 1905, very suddenly, Cornelia, widow of Gen. William Hays, U.S.A., and daughter of the late William Hibbard, of New York city. Interment on the Island of Capri, Italy.

HOUSTON.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, March 7, 1905, Rear Admiral Edwin S. Houston, U.S.N., retired.

JEFFERS.—At Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1905, Nancy Sigourney, daughter of Ensign William Nicholson Jeffers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jeffers.

MURPHY.—Suddenly of pneumonia, on Friday, Feb. 24, at his home, 372 Park Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., Kyran A. Murphy, brother of Col. Paul St. C. Murphy, U.S.M.C.

ROBBINS.—At Caraway, N.C., March 1, 1905, Lieut. Haywood Robbins, U.S.A., retired.

SHIPMAN.—At Whitesboro, N.Y., Feb. 23, 1905, Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, father of Chaplain Herbert Shipman, U.S.A.

ST. CLAIR.—At Fort McKinley, Me., March 1, 1905, of pneumonia, Charles St. Clair, corporal, 37th Co., C.A., U. S.A.

WILSON.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., March 7, 1905, Mate Charles Wilson, U.S.N., retired.

UNIQUE TEST OF IMPORTED WINES.

Year by year as we travel more, and grow luxurious in our ideas of living. Continental exporters of luxuries are beginning to notice the growing American taste. This was made noticeable at the St. Louis Exposition, where for the first time in this country the exclusive vintages of the Rhine and Moselle were served in perfect condition. Hinkel and Winckler, of Frankfort-on-Main, recently explained how they were able to lay down Rhine and Moselle wines in this country with all their peculiar delicacy unaltered. They say that only actual shipment to this country could prove which of their many perfect vintages would endure the sea voyage without loss. During the year preceding the Exposition these fine wines were constantly crossing the ocean, until it was finally determined which wines among the hundreds could be served in America with every quality unimpaired. These perfect vintages were served exclusively in the German Wine Restaurant at St. Louis, and the Experts of the International Jury united in awarding them the Grand Prize—the highest possible award of the Exposition. Physicians agree that Moselle wines are among the best in their effect on the system, and many are permitted to drink Moselle who are not allowed any other wine.

As the French Mediterranean Squadron was leaving Toulon, Feb. 17, the Suffren ran into the Saint Louis, which had got into her way, with the result that plates on both ships were ripped up. The accident, however, did not prevent the squadron from proceeding with its evolutions, as the damage sustained by the two vessels could be promptly repaired on board.

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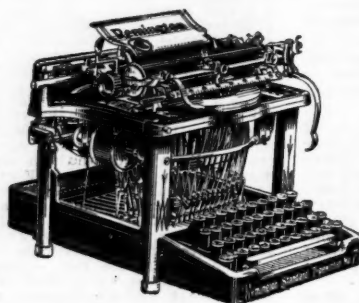
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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette says: "Perhaps the tactical truth which has been more strikingly demonstrated than any other during the present war in the Far East is the immense advantage which accrues to an army which can place on the field of battle a bigger gun than that possessed by its antagonist. That, all other things being equal, the battery armed with the heavier gun must be superior to the battery provided only with a lighter piece, is of course a truth which required no demonstration; but it may be doubted whether the greatness of this superiority was fully recognized, even by the most thoughtful student of tactics, until recent battles have rendered it apparent."

In view of the objections made to the proposal of the British War Office to withdraw the white troops at present quartered in the West Indies, it has been decided to postpone the withdrawal of the troops until the autumn.

The difficulty which has so far been experienced in providing the means of carrying the new English rifle in the mounted services has been now solved. A bucket has been practically approved which, with a few small alterations (such as a stiffer kind of leather throughout and a more satisfactory attachment to the saddle), will, it is expected, prove suitable for its purpose.

The France Militaire announces that the French army maneuvers will take place in the east of France this year. The 20th, 5th and 6th Army Corps will take part, in addition to a number of independent cavalry divisions.

The Marine Rundschau sums up as follows the number of warships of various nations launched in 1904 and their tonnage: United States, seventeen ships, with a total of 177,350 tons displacement; Great Britain, sixteen ships, total 120,056 tons; Germany, five ships, total 42,400 tons; France, three ships, total 42,290 tons; Italy, two ships, total 25,260 tons; Austria, three ships, total 11,480 tons.

Vice Admiral C. C. P. Fitzgerald, writing in the current issue of the National Service Journal, asks, "Are there any naval lessons to be learned from the war between Russia and Japan?" and states that personally he does not feel at all sure that we have learned anything we did not know already. We have seen that the best men win, even if the other side possesses quite as good ships; but we knew that before.

It is reported by the Echo de l'Armée that the new French Minister of Marine has decided that naval maneuvers shall be resumed this year, after having been suppressed by M. Pelletan. Gratification is felt at this announcement.

Birmingham is disturbed by the decision of the British War Office to give up the manufacture of rifles at the Royal Small Arms Factory at Sparbrook. Public protest has been made at meetings which overflowed, and

strong resolutions have been passed. The matter is of considerable importance to Birmingham, since it affects the employment of several hundreds of men, and coming at a time when the labor market is dull, the decision has naturally stirred up much resentment.

An experiment is to be made in England in the construction of cottages for married soldiers, in order to increase the comforts of military families. This system is to be tried at one or two stations, and if it is successful will be carried out generally.

The German military authorities are about to conduct a series of tests as to the serviceability of a gray cloth uniform.

The France Militaire states that the organization of detachments of machine guns is much more advanced in Germany than in France. Germany possesses sixteen detachments or groups of six guns each, attached to battalions of infantry or rifles. There are three in the 1st Army Corps, two each in the 14th and 15th Army Corps, and one each in the 3d, 6th, 16th and 17th Army Corps, all of these seven corps being Prussian; also two each in the Guards Corps and 12th Army Corps (Saxon), and one in the 1st Bavarian Army Corps. In addition there are two groups of machine guns at present in Southwest Africa, one of four and the other of six guns.

A Constantinople despatch of Feb. 24 reports that a battalion of 960 Turkish troops, sent to reinforce the garrison of Yemen, Arabia, mutinied, seized and imprisoned their officers and compelled the commander of the steamer to put back to Suez, demanding that they be sent back to their homes.

Captain Davidoff, of the 17th Battery of the 1st Regiment of Russian Horse Artillery of the Guards, and three other officers and three men of the 1st Battery of the Guards Artillery Brigade, are to be tried in connection with the firing in the direction of Emperor Nicholas at the ceremony of blessing the Neva.

The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,400, of whom 616 are officers.

The Japanese have been investigating alleged frauds in connection with contracts for the construction of barracks.

On her way back from the African coast the French cruiser and midshipmen's training ship Duguay Trouin passed the Straits of Gibraltar lately, having now reached Brest. The Matin tells a curious story of an incident which occurred on the voyage. While the ship was passing Gibraltar, according to a private letter received at Rennes by relatives of one of the French seamen, two British torpedo-boats, with all lights out, came up to within a short distance of the Duguay Trouin. The latter gave no sign until the two small craft were quite near, and then turned her searchlight upon them to show, says the French tar, that her officers could not be caught napping. After the torpedo-boats had retired came the

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most characteristic feature of the incident. A wireless message reached the Duguay Trouin from the British squadron, containing only the words, "Best congratulations."

The report of the steam trials at sea of the British China Squadron is just to hand, and on the eight hours' run every ship did well, exceeding the official contract speeds, although most of the vessels have been three or four years in commission. The Amphitrite attained a mean on her eight hours' sea trial of 21.39 knots, as compared with the designed speed of 20.75 knots. The Andromeda steamed 20.1 knots, only 0.15 miles below the contract rate. Of battleships the Vengeance takes first place, with a speed of 19.10, against the designed speed of 18.25 knots. The Albion steamed 18.7 knots; the Glory got 18.6, and the Ocean, 18.83 knots. The designed speed in these three cases was 18.25 knots. Practically all of these ships have the Belleville boiler.

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FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 6, 1905.

Lieut. A. C. Wimberly, 8th Cav., has been confined to his quarters by illness since the last of the month.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin, Artillery post, entertained at a chafing dish party on the evening of Feb. 25 in honor of Miss Godfrey and her guests, the Misses Trainer and Lusk. About twenty guests were present.

Saddler Dunckan B. Cannette, Troop A, 11th Cav., died in the post hospital on Thursday afternoon as a result of being kicked by a pony. It was found that his stomach had been practically severed, so vicious was the blow. Cannette had been married but a short time. The funeral took place on Saturday and was a large one, the entire squadron of the 11th turning out, as well as several other of the Cavalry organizations, with the band of the 9th. The flowers were many and beautiful. Within the past two months there have been three fatalities in the garrison, and in each case the victim has been a saddler.

Mrs. George B. Prioleau, wife of Chaplain Prioleau, 9th Cav., arrived last week from Kansas City. The chaplain and his wife were married at this post a couple of weeks ago by Bishop Grant of the A.M.E. church. Mrs. Prioleau gave up a position as school teacher in the public schools of Kansas City.

Light has been thrown on the abstraction of a set of surgical instruments from the post hospital, which are valued at about \$200. The matter was placed in the hands of U.S. Marshal Mackey, resulting in the arrest of a soldier at Washington Barracks by the name of Norwall, an assumed one, as he was discharged at this post some time ago with a character that forbade his re-enlistment under the name of Norwall; and an ex-soldier by the name of Metzger. The instruments have been recovered.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Strymer, Cavalry post, entertained at dinner on Saturday, Feb. 25, in honor of Miss Earle. Lieutenants Oliver and McCain were among those present.

Mrs. Shaffer, wife of Sergt. Major Shaffer, Art. Corps, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, who recently presented her husband with a daughter, is very ill in Junction City.

The bowling alleys were opened on Thursday evening for the use of the enlisted men. A large crowd was present throughout the evening, and chances for bowling were at a premium. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., who is in charge of the gymnasium, explained the necessity of preserving the alleys in good condition.

Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained at progressive euchre on Thursday afternoon. About forty ladies of the garrison were present. The prizes were: First, Mrs. Charles C. Billingslea, a pink azalia plant; second, Mrs. George W. Gatchell, a silver bonbon dish; third, Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin, a vase. Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained Dr. and Mrs. Billingslea and Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., at dinner on Monday evening.

The privates of the 25th Field Battery administered a tough dose to the non-commissioned officers of that organization on the baseball diamond on Thursday afternoon, defeating them by the tidy score of 19-2.

Capt. F. M. Shaffer, 25th Inf., on duty at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kas., accompanied an excursion from that place to the post on Monday of last week.

A son was born on Wednesday morning, March 1, to the wife of Capt. E. M. Leary, 11th Cav.

Miss Trainer, of Trainer, Pa., who has been visiting with the family of Col. E. S. Godfrey for several weeks, left last week for her home.

The ball teams representing the 4th and 5th Battalions, Field Art., fought it out on the parade ground on Tuesday afternoon, the former winning out, 11-5. Baker and Shanks, of the 25th Battery, were in the points for the 4th Battalion, and Schoenleber and Hall, of the 7th Battery, for the 5th Battalion.

Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, Field Art., was hunting early last week in the vicinity of Wakefield, Kas.

The post is greatly interested in the doings of a corporation reauthorized to do business in the State of Kansas under the name of the Republican River Hydraulic Power Co. Its object is to furnish light and power to the post and to Junction City; and authority has already been asked of the Secretary of War to operate. Its plans call for the erection of a modern concrete dam in the Republican river, which borders the reservation, capable of giving a fifteen foot fall; power is to be generated by four turbines, each of three hundred horsepower. The new company should be able to furnish light at a greatly reduced cost. The dam will create a sheet of quiet water for at least three miles up the river, and about 400 feet wide. Boating and bathing will then be a possibility, and in winter skating and ice boating. It would also prove to be a mecca for excursionists for miles around, and might easily result in old Fort Riley becoming a popular summer resort.

The old farriers' and horseshoers' class, with the exception of a few who will journey to the Philippines with the 8th Cavalry Squadron, have departed, and the new class is already here, ready to commence work. The new session begins this week.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Richard Miller, 9th Cav., was placed on the retired list last Tuesday, after thirty-four years' service. He first enlisted during the Civil War in the 3d Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, serving with it until the close of the war. When the 9th Cavalry was organized he enlisted in that regiment and has served with it continuously. Sergeant Miller went to Lexington, Ky., where he will make his home with a son who is engaged in the grocery business there. Squadron Sergt. Major Benjamin Laferty succeeded Sergeant Miller as regimental Q.M. sergeant.

Lieut. Albert S. Odell, 11th Cav., who has been ill, is once more for duty at his desk as adjutant of the Cavalry subpost and post recruiting officer.

The Misses Taylor entertained at cards at their quarters on Friday afternoon. Those seated about the tables were: Mmes. Coffin, Brooks, Murray, McNeil, Billingslea, Casad, Power, Duff, Tillford, McBlaine, Armstrong, Hunt, Strymer, Symington, McCormick, Barney, McNair, and Pearson, and the Misses Irwin and Adams. The first prize, a set of silver nut picks, was won by Mrs. Duff. Mrs. Short captured second, a book. The booby prize, a cup and saucer, went to Mrs. Pearson.

A crowd of several hundred students from the State Agricultural College descended upon the post on Monday morning from Manhattan, traveling here in a special train. The class in horse judging was invited here by Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., instructor in the School of Equitation. The basket ball team of the college was also taken along, and a host of pretty girls added materially to the number of the excursionists. Captain Short gave an exhibition in the riding hall of his method of training horses. The 9th Cavalry band played for an hour, after which all repaired to the gymnasium for the basket ball contest. It was a fast game from start to finish. Although Riley played all around the visitors, their inability to throw goals lost them the game. Sergeant Flaherty was easily the star of the game, although Corporal Mason did some brilliant work. Score, 30-21, in favor of Manhattan. Another game is being arranged.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Barney gave an enjoyable whist party on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeil entertained a large number of guests at a delightful supper after the hop on Friday evening. Col. and Mrs. Godfrey entertained Major and Mrs. Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. Read at dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell entertained about sixteen of the young people of the garrison at a progressive peanut party on Thursday evening. The entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed, was a novel and most amusing one.

FORT MC PHERSON.

Fort McPherson, Ga., March 6, 1905.

During the past two weeks the garrison has enjoyed many social affairs, given for the several visitors. Among the first was a bridge party given by Major and Mrs. Francis H. French for Mrs. Wright, of Detroit, and Miss French, of Baltimore. An interesting evening was spent, and after the game a delicious supper was served. Those present were: Mrs. B. D. Price, Major and Mrs. W. W. Gray, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. B. B. Buck, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Roach, and Mrs. Wetzel. The prizes were won by Mrs. Price and Captain Beckurts.

Mr. and Mrs. White, of Lansing, Mich., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. G. Hubert White.

Mrs. C. L. Beckurts entertained the ladies of the garrison and of Department Headquarters at a tea Feb. 12, in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Kingman. The decorations were in red, the color of the Engineer Corps, to which Major Kingman belongs. A beautiful cut glass vase of Jack roses adorned the center of the table, surrounded by candles, with shades of the same glowing color. Mrs. Gray poured coffee, and Mrs. Kennedy, chocolate; Mrs. Will Bennett served the punch. Mrs. Francis H. French and Miss Cochran were very able assistants in passing the other dainties. Receiving with Mrs. Beckurts, who was handsomely gowned in black and red in harmony with her decorations, were Mrs. Kingman, in gray crepe, with an exquisite real lace bertha and pink applique; and Mrs. Price, in a dainty imported creation of black and white.

Saturday night Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts gave an informal bridge party for Major and Mrs. Kingman. A chafing dish supper was served at the end of the game. The prize, a pretty Sorrento wood frame, went to Major French. Those present were: Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. French, Major and Mrs. Gray, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Alex. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett.

Col. and Mrs. B. D. Price issued formal invitations for a most elaborate dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. D. C. Kingman on Tuesday, Feb. 26. The color scheme was pink, and a lovely centerpiece of tulips in this shade lent a touch of spring to the perfect table appointments. Others present were: Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Will Bennett, Miss Cochran, and Lieut. R. W. Kingman.

Master Lewis Martan gave a George Washington costume party on Feb. 22. All the youngsters were in powdered wigs and colonial dress, and made a beautiful picture. Appropriate games were played with prizes for the successful ones, also several hatchets filled with cherries given to each child. Those present were: Misses Isabel Beckurts, Agnes Gray, Ruth Moody and Margaret McAllister; Masters Jack, Ted and Alex. Bennet, Beaumont Buck, Levin Allen, Billy Bennett, Donald and Fred Mason.

Chaplain and Mrs. J. W. Hillman have returned from a two months' leave spent in New York, where they had a most enjoyable time.

Capt. and Mrs. Buck have as their guests two charming young ladies, Miss Haldeman, of Texas, and Miss

Jackson, of Louisiana. They are very popular and are having a delightful visit.

Col. and Mrs. Allen, with their son, Levin, leave this week for San Francisco and Oregon, to visit their two older sons. At the expiration of Colonel Allen's three months' leave he will join the regiment before it sails for the Philippines. Mrs. Allen will remain in San Francisco.

Mrs. Atkins has returned from a visit to her parents in Macon, Ga. Mr. Heiser, of New York, during the past week, visited his daughter, Mrs. Morison, wife of Lieut. C. R. W. Morison. Miss Katharine Cochran has returned from a visit with Mrs. Stetson at Deland, Fla.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett gave a charming dinner, complimentary to Major Kingman. The decorations were red, the favors small colonial hats. After a delicious repast the newest music on the phonograph entertained the guests, who included Col. and Mrs. Price, Major and Mrs. Kingman, Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Miss Cochran, and Lieutenant Kingman.

Mrs. Harvey left on Saturday to visit relatives and friends at Fort Slocum.

Mrs. Price was the hostess at a small bridge party last Tuesday morning. The luncheon, of many courses, which followed, was thoroughly enjoyed by the guests, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Mrs. Beckurts, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. White.

An interesting bridge party was that given by Major and Mrs. Kennedy last Thursday evening for their sister, Mrs. Murray, wife of Capt. Peter Murray, 18th Inf., who has lately returned with her husband and daughter from the Philippines. Mrs. Murray will visit Major and Mrs. Kennedy for a month.

The first hop since the return of the troops from St. Louis was held on Friday night and proved a most unique one. At the end of the exposition the more energetic young officers gathered up the abandoned signs from the "Pike" and these were utilized for decorations, together with flags, one of which had been presented to the regiment by the officials of the fair as a souvenir. A startling array of advertisements met the eye, such as "Turkish Harem, Oriental Dancing Girls," "Primitive Man, stealing wives from native tribes," "New England chicken dinner, 25c.," "Filipino midgits," and many others equally inviting. Lieut. F. W. Boschen, one of the decorating committee, fell from a step ladder, straining a ligament in his leg and has been on crutches for several days. Besides the entire garrison, there were many from town present, including Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beam, Misses Newman, Beach, Spur, Peel, Phelan and Mitchell; Messrs. Connolly, Cox, Haynes, Huff, Rigley, Jack Haynes, Rust and Werner.

Mrs. Kennedy's tea on Saturday for her sister, Mrs. Murray, and Miss Carrenth, of New York, was charming in every detail. Mrs. Price assisted in receiving the guests, while Mrs. Hilgarte and Mrs. Carter served the punch. Miss Jones and Miss Cochran were generally useful and attractive assistants. At the polished table, beautified by exquisite Japanese embroidered doilies in pink, carnations and rose shaded candles, presided Mrs. Beckurts and Mrs. Will C. Bennett.

Master Jack Bennet entertained the children of the post with a "tacky party," young Jack himself making quite a pert little lady. The children were all in ridiculously grotesque costumes and had an enjoyable time. Those present were Misses Agnes Gray, Isabel Beckurts, Margaret McAllister, and Ruth Moody; Lewis and Livingston Martan, Billy Bennett, Levin Allen, Beaumont Buck, Donald and Fred Mason, and Jack, Ted and Alex. Bennet.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 6, 1905.

Thursday evening in the post gymnasium, before one of the largest crowds that has ever gathered at an indoor function here, the Fort Ethan Allen Minstrels presented a program which was highly appreciated. The company is composed of enlisted men, drilled under the direction of Lieuts. Charles Burnett and S. W. Robertson, 15th Cav. The interlocutor was Lieutenant Robertson; pianist, 1st Sergt. Edgar McCay, Troop E, 15th Cav., and a minstrel circle of nearly forty men. The minstrels cracked many jokes of a personal but not of offensive character, that largely concerned the officers, all of whom took them in good part. The men were costumed in evening dress suits with white trousers.

The program was opened by selections by the band. A song, "Sylvia," was well rendered by LaPrelle, 2nd Battery; "Things Ain't the Same, Babe," sung by Drainville, Troop C, was well received; Pegley, of Troop D, with "Davy Jones's Locker" called forth much applause; "By the Watermelon Vine," sung by Corporal Kehoe, Troop C, was very good. Hubener, 27th Battery, pleased his audience when he sang, "Oh! Let It Be Soon."

The olio opened with an amusing musical sketch followed by monologs, dances and specialties. The musical sketch, "The Colonel's Orderly," was the hit of the evening, given by Hubener, Brady and Curran. The finale was the rendering of "Taps" by the entire company.

The manager and owner of the Strong theater in Burlington witnessed the performance and were so well pleased that they offered to present it to the public at that theater on March 14. The men will work hard to make the second show a great success.

The competitive drill to determine the troop for the Madison Square Garden tournament in New York city took place on Friday and Saturday. The judges, who were Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers and Major John C. Gresham, 15th Cav., and Capt. John E. McMahon, Art. Corps, awarded their decision to Troop G, commanded by Capt. W. T. Johnson, with Lieuts. Samuel Van Leer and Victor S. Foster as subalterns. Only six troops entered for the competition. Troops B, C, E, F, G and H. All of the officers who entered in the final competitive drill, Captains Koester and Hickok, Lieutenants Dean, Robertson, Bowman, Norton, Tremaine and Ruggles, are deserving of credit for the good showing that their troops made.

Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt's guests at dinner on Thursday evening were Col. and Mrs. William M.

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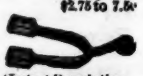
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Wallace, Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, and Mrs. Riley.

Mrs. William M. Wallace entertained the Ladies' Card Club on Wednesday afternoon; the prizes were awarded to Mrs. Leon R. Partridge and Mrs. H. R. Hickok. Tea was served.

Many officers and ladies of the garrison witnessed the performance of "A Gilded Fool," with Nat Goodwin as the star, at the Strong theater in Burlington on Friday evening. After the performance chafing dish suppers were served, among them being one at Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel's quarters, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. John Conklin, Miss Edith Hoyle, Miss Ethel Bingham, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Gardenhire.

Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Johnson's guests at a dinner party, at which the guest of honor was Miss Grace Russell, were Miss Edith Hoyle and Lieuts. Ben Lear, Jr., and Warren Dean.

Midshipman Harold D. Childs, U.S.N., is visiting with his parents, Col. and Mrs. George T. Childs, at their home in St. Albans, Vt.

Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav., who has been detailed on recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with Mrs. Ely will leave for their new station about the middle of the month. They will make short visits at the lieutenant's home at Iowa City and Mrs. Ely's home, Sioux City, Iowa, before reporting for duty April 1.

The school for the officers of the Vermont National Guard has been in session in Burlington the past week. Tuesday the officers boarded a special car and came to this post. They were entertained by the officers here and witnessed the drills and inspected quarters.

Col. and Mrs. Wallace's guests at a very pleasant dinner on Thursday evening were Lieut. Charles Burnett and Miss Francis H. Cameron, Lieut. Milton G. Holliday, and Miss Isabel Gresham, Lieut. David McKell and Miss Katharine Gresham, Lieut. Samuel Van Leer and Miss Grace Russell. After the band concert on Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger gave a pleasant chafing dish supper to a party of fifteen of the bachelor officers and young ladies of the garrison to meet Mrs. Barriger's sister, Miss Suzanne Broffele. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely entertained at dinner last Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Miss Broffele and Lieut. F. A.

Ruggles, Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Miss Broffele and Lieutenant Ruggles were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Mowry at dinner last Saturday evening. Col. and Mrs. Wallace entertained Bishop A. S. C. Hall, of the diocese of Vermont, Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., and Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin at dinner last Sunday.

Major H. W. Hovey, 23d Inf., military instructor at the Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., has been in Burlington the past week.

The members of the band are planning to hold a masquerade ball in the gymnasium on St. Patrick's night.

Pvt. Joseph Gonzalez, Troop A, 15th Cav., the son of a wealthy gold and silver miner of Mexico City, N.M., has been ordered discharged from the Service by the Secretary of War. He will go to Chicago, where, after six months' training in a branch office of his father's business, he will go to the mines outside of Mexico City. He was formerly a student at the University of Ottawa, Canada.

Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Art. Corps, who was called to his home at St. Albans by the death of his father, returned to his duties as recruiting officer at Duluth, Minn., on Tuesday.

A large party, composed of the post and regimental non-commissioned staff and their families, as guests of Miss Mamie Cross, enjoyed a sleigh ride to her home at Mallett's Bay, Vt., Saturday evening. On arrival a supper was served.

The pennant for the best score in the athletic sports held last Thursday will be awarded to Troop E, 15th Cav., which scored 19 points. Pvt. Z. A. Morrison, of this troop, scored the highest among the contestants.

Major Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., is confined to his quarters with an attack of pneumonia. Lieut. Francis Cameron, 15th Cav., who is ill, has not yet improved. Several other officers are on the sick list. Major E. E. Gayle has bronchitis; Lieutenant Cameron is ill with an abscess in his throat, but his condition is now somewhat improved; Capt. Henry D. Smith is suffering with a severe cold. Mrs. William M. Wallace is confined to her bed with an attack of the grip.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger's guests at dinner recently, to meet Miss Broffele, were Lieuts. Milton Holliday and Francis Ruggles and Miss Isabel Gresham. The colors were green and white.

The hop for the officers and ladies at the gymnasium on Saturday was not largely attended. The 15th Cavalry orchestra furnished the music. After the hop Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Clarke and Miss Marie F. Loughborough entertained Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Hickok, Mrs. P. H. Herd, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, Mrs. Henry D. Smith and Lieut. David McKell at a chafing dish supper. Miss Grace Russell also entertained a party composed of the Misses Katherine, Isabel and Louise Gresham, Miss Suzanne Broffele, Lieutenants Norton, Holliday, Baker and Ruggles at a chafing dish supper.

Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Eltinge's guests at a dinner party on Friday evening were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Clarke and Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge have as their guest the former's brother, Mr. Harry Partridge, of Winchester, N.H.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 7, 1905.

The last social function at the Naval Academy before Lent was given Thursday night. It was the officers' german, held in the sail loft of the new boat house, and a more delightful evening has never been spent there. Mrs. Poyer, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, received the guests, with Surg. E. S. Bogert, Jr., U.S.N., assisting. Mrs. Poyer wore a handsome blue satin gown and carried American beauty roses. The favors were useful and pretty; one of the attractive figures of the german was that in which the ladies wore large paper boas, and the gentlemen paper sashes. At 11:30 supper was served. Among those dancing were: Lieut. L. A. Cotten, with Miss Kelly, of Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. R. S. Kingsbury, with Miss Hodges; Miss Brown, Lieut. H. T. Vulte, Miss Randall, Mr. Neville, Miss McIlvaine, Miss Haisted, Ensign Foley; Miss Brownson, Mr. Larnard; Miss Epperson, of Philadelphia, Capt. L. Feland; Miss Marian, Mr. Brooks; Miss Cutler, Professor Young; Miss Mary Randall, Professor Rice; Miss DeManis, Lieut. F. D. Kilgore; Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle; Miss Todd, Lieut. A. M. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs.

Satter, Lieut. and Mrs. P. Babin, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Florence Clayton, Professor Clark, Miss Katherine Clayton, Midshipman Gordon, Lieut. H. N. Jensen, Mr. McMillen, Mr. Ernest Morrison. Lieut. Lyman A. Cotten, one of the committee of arrangements, led the various figures with Miss Kelly, of Norfolk, Va., who is visiting here. The several figures were very neatly executed, and seven sets of favors were presented.

Judge James Revell, of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, Friday morning, issued to Passed Midshipman Ricardo Iglesias, of Costa Rica, naturalization papers, which were necessary before he could become an ensign in the United States Navy under the special act of Congress recently passed. Since he was graduated, two years ago, Iglesias has spent all of his time in this country. He received his appointment to the Naval Academy from the late President McKinley and entered in 1899. He is twenty-four years old.

The expenses of the midshipmen to Washington for the inauguration, it was stated, were paid out of the \$600 allowed annually to pay for band, balls, and other festivities. The cost of the trip will cause the athletic fund to be cut just that much. One midshipman, on his way to Washington, lost his cap, and not being strictly military without it, could not participate in the parade, and he was further ordered to remain at the railroad station during the day.

Charles F. Chambers, of Ohio, was yesterday admitted to the Naval Academy. He had been a member of the third class, but failed to pass his semi-annual examination.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 3, 1905.

Efforts are now being made at Department Headquarters to secure a site at American Lake for a long-distance range, as the conditions at this post, as well as at Fort Lawton, make it impossible for the troops to practise long range firing. There is a rumor afloat that a large tract of land behind the present range here may be purchased by the Government. If this is done Vancouver Barracks will have a good target range once more.

The arrival of fifty recruits from Columbus Barracks, in charge of Lieut. W. P. Screws, several days ago, has completed the maximum strength of the 19th Infantry.

Lieut. Arthur W. Morse, asst. surg., left on Feb. 28 to be gone a month. Upon his return he will accompany the 19th Infantry to the Philippines. Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., arrived this week from Fort Skagway, Alaska, having been sent here for medical treatment.

FORT CASWELL.

Fort Caswell, N.C., March 5, 1905.

The event of the season was a balpoudré given by the ladies and officers of the commissioned staff in the mess hall of the 31st Company, C.A., on last Friday night. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, bunting and flags. Major Reed, Capt. and Mrs. Timberlake received. Select music by a select orchestra kept all busy. The grand march, led by Major Reed and Mrs. Timberlake, looked very pretty. The gentlemen wore their hair powdered, while the ladies looked charming, gowned in the colonial style. A buffet supper was served, and champagne punch was the main beverage.

A bridge whist party was given by Mrs. Reeder on Wednesday last. Mrs. Jones captured the prize. Master Russell P. Reeder, Jr., entertained the post children with "Heavy, heavy hangs over thy head," and "Who dropped the handkerchief?" at a children's party given for him by his mother, Mrs. R. P. Reeder.

The 1st Artillery band from Fort Moultrie, S.C., is here for a month. The music and the musicians are up-to-date, and every time they play in concert, like "Oliver Twist," the spectators want "seconds."

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table giving the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes in the list since it appeared in our issue of March 4, page 734.

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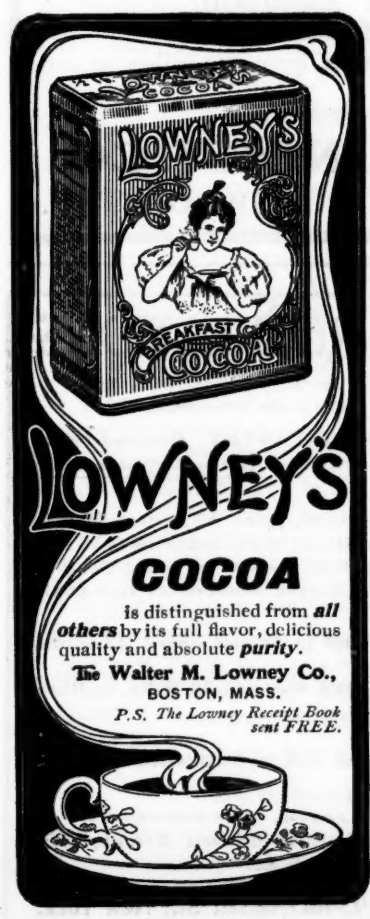
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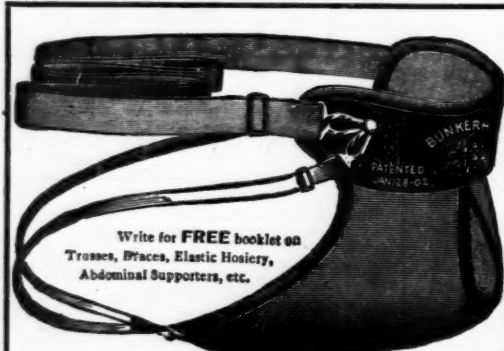
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